

ANS Correspondence.

British Numismatic Society
[meetings]

1930-1933

British Numismatic Society.

1, UPPER MONTAGUE STREET,
BLOOMSBURY,
LONDON, W.C. 1.

January 15th, 1930.

PATRON :

HIS MAJESTY KING GEORGE V.

NOTICE.

ORDINARY MEETING.

Wednesday, January 22nd, at 6 o'clock p.m.

Lieut.-Colonel H. W. MORRIESON, F.S.A., *President, in the Chair.*

The evening will be devoted to a special exhibition of coins, medals, and objects of numismatic interest.

Mr. T. K. Mackenzie will contribute some "Notes on Miscellaneous Badges and Passes." Exhibitions of other badges and passes, therefore, are specially invited.

Council Meeting at 5.15 p.m.

H. W. TAFFS,
Hon. Secretary.

REPORT.

ANNIVERSARY MEETING.

*Saturday, November 30th, 1929.*Dr. E. C. CARTER, *Vice-President, in the Chair.*

The Chairman regretted the unavoidable absence of the President, Lieut.-Colonel H. W. Morrieson, through illness.

Mr. Frederick W. Lincoln was elected a Member.

The Council's Report, which with the Treasurer's Accounts is printed later, was read by the Secretary and unanimously adopted.

In the unavoidable absence of the Hon. Treasurer, Sir William Wells, F.S.A., the Secretary read in detail the Society's Accounts for the year. Votes of thanks were passed to Sir William Wells and to the Auditors, Mr. Lionel L. Fletcher and Mr. E. H. Wheeler, for their services.

THE BALLOTS.

Mr. H. A. Parsons and Mr. A. E. Bagnall having been appointed Scrutators, the two ballots were duly taken, and the results were as follows :—

OFFICERS AND COUNCIL FOR 1930.

President :—Lieut.-Colonel H. W. Morrieson, F.S.A., F.R.S.A.

Vice-Presidents :—W. J. Andrew, F.S.A.; Ernest C. Carter, M.D., M.R.C.P.; Grant R. Francis, F.S.A.; Major W. J. Freer, V.D., D.L., F.S.A.; Richard C. Lockett, F.S.A.; The Rev. Edgar Rogers, O.B.E., M.A., F.S.A.

Director :—Lionel L. Fletcher, F.R.S.A.I.

Treasurer :—Sir William H. Wells, F.S.A.

Librarian :—H. Alexander Parsons.

Secretaries :—H. W. Taffs, M.B.E.; Alfred Anscombe, F.R.Hist.S.

Council :—Thomas G. Barnett, F.S.A.; V. B. Crowther-Beynon, M.B.E., M.A., F.S.A.; G. C. Brooke, M.A., F.S.A.; Frank E. Burton, J.P.; Lieut.-Colonel C. L. Evans; Miss Farquhar; Willoughby Gardner, D.Sc., F.S.A.; Lord Grantley, D.L., J.P., F.S.A.; Horace Herbert King; T. K. Mackenzie; J. O. Manton; Lieut.-Colonel M. B. Savage, C.B.E., D.S.O.; Frederick A. Walters, F.S.A.; Ernest H. Wheeler; Charles Winter.

THE JOHN SANFORD SALTUS TRIENNIAL GOLD MEDAL.

The Scrutators reported that this Medal had been awarded by a majority of the votes to Mr. J. S. Shirley-Fox, R.B.A., for the papers contributed by him and the late H. B. Earle Fox on the "Numismatic History of the reigns of Edward I, II, and III."

A vote of thanks to the Scrutators was passed.

Exhibitions.

By Mr. A. E. Bagnall:—A Jewish shekel of the year 2 and a half-shekel of the year 1, both of the period of Ezra and attributed to the first Prince of the Jews, SIMON MACCABÆUS. Also a Roman coin—the fourth division of the Aes—of Imperial Augustus; obverse, bifrontal head of Janus looking to the past and into the future, with V///, four marks above denoting the value; reverse, prow of ship with AVG above and IMP below.

By Miss Farquhar:—A small locket containing hair of Prince Charles Edward and three touchpieces, one of which was sold with the locket to the present owner. Also a locket formed of a trial piece from the same puncheon as the Coronation Medal by Thomas Simon. With this latter locket was a Coronation Medal for comparison.

In presenting her exhibits for inspection, Miss Farquhar added the following notes for the benefit of those not present at the Meeting. The small nineteenth-century locket bore the device of an oak tree and a crown and the letters C.E.S. (for Charles Edward Stuart) and the date 1746 engraved on the back, while one of the touchpieces was that of Charles as CAROLVS III. The hair in the locket is said to be that of Prince Charles, and so far as one can see by comparing a single hair with a larger curl in the exhibitor's collection, the tradition may be correct. The locket was sold at Sotheby's with other Jacobite relics as the "Property of a Lady" at the beginning of November, and the paper exhibited was with the relics and contained a touchpiece of Charles as used by him when touching for the King's Evil in the later years of his life in Italy. Records exist of his so doing in 1770–1786. He died in 1788 and his brother Cardinal York continued the practice. The touchpiece was possibly the work of Otto Hamerani who survived the nominal accession of Charles to the throne by two years, dying in 1768. From the cordage of the ship, however, Miss Farquhar was inclined to think that it might be from the hand of Gioacchino Hamerani, who worked for the titular Henry IX. It is noticeable that this touchpiece is pierced both at the top and the bottom. It is, of course, obvious that the lower piercing was the older, and this was the usual way, so that the wearer might, if he looked at the suspended medal, turning it up for the purpose, see the angel standing correctly. But as Miss Farquhar had previously remarked in her articles on Healing, that of the seven or eight specimens known to her about

half hang one way and half the other way, and nearly all are carelessly pierced, no care being taken to avoid injury to the design. The new specimen was of special interest in that the cordage of the ship showed that a new puncheon and not merely a new die was used in making Charles's medal.

Of course, when healing in Scotland in 1645, the Prince must have used his father's touchpiece—if any—but the account of his healing at Holyrood only states that money was given to the child healed by those present.

There seems naturally, therefore, no connection between the locket and the touchpiece, and no evidence as to whether the hair and token were gifts from the same Professor (Kelly?) to the ancestor of the late owner.

With reference to the locket in a contemporary setting with a pendant an oak acorn, and formed of a trial piece of the Coronation Medal by Thomas Simon, Miss Farquhar wished it to be understood that the trial piece was made from the same *puncheon*, not the same *die*, as the Coronation Medal, that is from a die without lettering made from the same puncheon as was used for the Medal.

By Mr. Lionel L. Fletcher :—A seventeenth-century token issued by James Farr, of the Rainbow Coffee House, Fleet Street, in 1656. Also two tickets, circa 1810, of the same coffee house, and three tickets issued by I. Kirk, of St. Paul's Churchyard, about 1750. Also an octagonal lead ticket of M. Ja. Anderson, Feb. 29, 1707-8.

By Mr. D. S. Napier :—

1. Rothsay Mills half-crown differing slightly from Davis No. 63.
2. Spanish dollar countermarked "Blantyre Works" and "5/-." Unrecorded in Davis.
3. Spanish dollar countermarked "Percy Main Colliery" and "5/-." Unrecorded in Davis.
4. Spanish dollar countermarked D.C. (for David Cummings, Glasgow) and a flower. Unrecorded in Davis.
5. Copper twopence of George III countermarked radiated G four times.
6. Charles I Medal as *Med. Illus. I.* 360/232, and illustrated on Plate XXXII, fig. 9.

7. Charles I Royalist Badge as *Med. Illus. I.* 360/231, and illustrated on Plate XXXII, fig. 7.
8. Embossed plate of Charles I by Briot with reverse blank. Used as a counter for reckoning and as a gift.
9. Satirical Medal in lead or pewter of James VII and his support of Popery.
10. Mary, Queen of Scots, Betrothal Jetton, 1553, by Nicolas Emery, France.
11. Mary, Queen of Scots, Betrothal Jetton, 1579.
12. William III shilling, 1697 C. Although in mint state, this piece shows no sign of hair ribbons.

By Mr. H. W. Taffs :—A collection of Skidmore's tokens of London Churches and Gates.

Five silver proofs of halfpenny tokens, one of which—a Perth Halfpenny—is an unpublished variety not in Dalton and Hamer.

Barbadoes penny with countermark GR crowned, in octagonal frame, apparently unrecorded.

Irish racing Ticket in ivory.

Doncaster New Betting Rooms ticket, 1800.

King's Theatre silver ticket of 1791.

Hambletonian Diamond Racing ticket.

Three varieties of Tassie gems of Nelson.

THE COUNCIL'S REPORT.

(November 30th, 1929.)

The Council has the honour to present its Twenty-fifth Annual Report to the Members, and in doing so announces with pleasure that the list of twenty-one Royal Members and three Honorary Members remains the same as last year. The Council, however, regrets to report that the death roll among Members has again been rather heavy, no less than nine having passed away, viz.:—Mr. Virgil M. Brand, a Member since 1903 ; Mr. Alfred Chitty, a Member since 1903 ; Mr. James E. Cree, F.S.A. Scotd., a Member since 1915 ;

Mr. E. H. Dring, a Member since 1913 ; General C. S. Feltrim Fagan, F.R.G.S., a Member since 1907 ; Mr. B. W. Harris, a Member since 1920 ; Mr. F. W. Lincoln, a Member since 1913 ; Mr. A. A. Payne, L.R.C.P., M.R.C.S., a Member since 1912 ; and Lieut.-Colonel R. W. Shipway, V.D., J.P., a Member since 1908. As will be seen, some of the above were original Members of the Society, yet only two—Mr. Alfred Chitty and Mr. A. A. Payne—contributed to the pages of the *Journal*. Mr. Chitty, besides being an original Member was, until his death, a corresponding Member for Australia, and contributed two articles, viz., "The Early Australian Coinage," which appeared in Volume IV (First Series), and "The Australian Gold Coins struck at the Sydney, Melbourne and Perth Mints," which appeared in Volume VIII (First Series). Mr. A. A. Payne's contribution appeared in Volume II (Second Series) under the title "Lieut.-Colonel Richard Brunton's Portuguese Decorations for the Peninsular War."

The Council also regrets to record the resignation from various causes of six other Members, and the amoval from financial reasons the names of eleven other Members.

On the other hand, the Council has pleasure in welcoming the following new Members :—

Mr. T. W. Armitage.

Mr. F. S. Ferguson.

The Rev. W. L. Gantz, M.A., Hon. C.F.

Mr. F. W. Lincoln.

The Norwich Museum.

The Council, therefore, would urge on its Members the necessity of bringing to the notice of their friends the advantages and special aims of our Society. There is no doubt that at the present time there are many rival attractions to the study of numismatics, yet there must be many who are interested still in the study yet are not Members of the Society. In this way the fruits of their researches—which may be valuable—are never recorded and so ultimately are in danger of being lost. As an aid to Members who are willing to recruit, the Council has much pleasure in stating that the promised Appeal for new Members will probably be in their hands before the next Meeting, and it is hoped that Members will make good use of these, and that consequent recruitment will surpass all previous years. The necessity for an increased membership is further accentuated by an inspection of the Society's financial accounts, where it will be seen that the expenditure on the last Volume was considerably greater than the receipts from subscriptions over the past two years, but this will be referred to in the Treasurer's Report.

The Society is to be congratulated in having an Honorary Treasurer with the efficiency and thoroughness that has ever been the keynote of work undertaken by Sir William H. Wells. Were Sir William a man of leisure this sacrifice of time on the Society's affairs might be understood though still commendable, but our Treasurer is a man of many engagements, and the Society's very grateful thanks are due to him, therefore, for allowing himself to be nominated for this year and next. His statement of accounts and report will be printed later.

Mr. Anscombe has undoubtedly justified his selection by the Council for the post of Editor, for another Volume will have reached Members' hands since the publication of the last Report. The thanks of the Society are again due to Mr. Parsons for his continued excellent work as Librarian. Various donors have added to our Library and these have been acknowledged in our reports, but special mention should again be made of the valuable gift of Volume XI of the *Corpus Nummorum Italicorum*, the gift of His Majesty the King of Italy, who is one of our Royal Members.

Donations to the Society include a further guinea from Messrs. A. E. Bagnall, T. G. Barnett, F. E. Burton, Dr. E. C. Carter, L. L. Fletcher, J. S. Shirley-Fox, W. Longman, and H. W. Taffs; five pounds from Lieut.-Colonel H. W. Morrieson; and stationery and printing from Mr. E. H. Wheeler.

Your President, Lieut.-Colonel H. W. Morrieson, has presided over most of the Meetings in the year, and on the two occasions when he was absent it was due to the fact that illness prevented him from attending. The Council are grateful to Colonel Morrieson for allowing himself to be nominated for election for the ensuing year, for he has served already a long time of office in the past.

The attendances at our Meetings have not been too satisfactory, although the papers have been well up to the average and the exhibits varied and interesting. The Council would like to see an improvement in the attendance. The Society welcomed during the year the first part of another paper from the pen of the former Secretary, Mr. W. J. Andrew. This paper on the identity of the Cnut who issued the Cunetti coinage raises a question which has long called for elucidation, and it is hoped that Mr. Andrew will soon give us a further instalment of the paper. Also the Society would welcome further instalments of Mr. Andrew's "magnum opus"—the Reign of Stephen.

The Council desires to express its thanks to Mr. L. L. Fletcher and to Mr. E. H. Wheeler for undertaking the duties of Auditors, and to Messrs. A. E. Bagnall and H. A. Parsons for acting as Scrutators at the Ballots to be held this evening.

In conclusion, and without being too persistent, the Secretary would like to reiterate his annual request for more papers from Members of the Society. There must surely be Members whose researches have opened up new ground for debate or who have arrived at definite conclusions opposed to the views which have obtained up to the present. The results of these researches will be welcomed by the Society for submission at the Meetings and final production in the Volume. It is impossible for the best of Editors to produce volumes periodically without adequate material.

Sir William Wells, the Honorary Treasurer, in presenting the accounts for the present year, pointed out that the heavy expense had been in respect to Volume XVIII. Practically the whole of the expense in respect to this Volume had been paid this year, namely, £493 13s., out of the total cost of £550 6s. 8d. This results in a deficit on the year under consideration of £347 3s. 2d.

The subscriptions during the year were just over £200, and the income from investments £67, while on the other hand the expenses other than the Volume and the small amount expended on Volume XIX, amounted to £154 15s. 3d. In other words, we could only continue to publish the Volume by encroaching upon our reserves. This was a matter that required the serious consideration of the Society.

During the year under consideration Mr. Wheeler had again kindly provided him with stationery free of expense. The President had given a donation of £5, and eight Members a donation in addition to their subscription of one guinea.

During the year, £11 18s. had been recovered in respect to Income Tax, and just after the close of the year a further £27 10s. 2d. had been received, but, of course, this last item did not appear in the accounts under review.

The British Numismatic Society.

INCOME AND EXPENDITURE ACCOUNT FOR THE YEAR ENDED NOVEMBER 18TH, 1929.

[illegible]

British Numismatic Society.

I, UPPER MONTAGUE STREET,
BLOOMSBURY,
LONDON, W.C. I.

February 19th, 1930.

PATRON :

HIS MAJESTY KING GEORGE V.

NOTICE.

ORDINARY MEETING.

Wednesday, February 26th, at 6 o'clock p.m.

Lieut.-Colonel H. W. MORRIESON, F.S.A., *President, in the Chair.*

Paper.—"Edward the Elder: Pennies with façade of a building."
By G. D. LUMB.

Exhibitions of coins, medals, and objects of numismatic interest,
especially those relating to the above subject, are invited.

Council Meeting at 5.15 p.m.

H. W. TAFFS,
Hon. Secretary.

REPORT.

ORDINARY MEETING.

*Wednesday, January 22nd, 1930.*Mr. V. B. CROWTHER-BEYNON, M.B.E., M.A., F.S.A., *in the Chair.*

Mr. Crowther-Beynon explained that he had been asked to fill the Chair in the unavoidable absence of Lieut.-Colonel H. W. Morrieson.

The Norwich Castle Museum was elected a Member of the Society.

Exhibitions.

By Mr. Thomas G. Barnett :—Crown and half-crown of "The Parliamentary Dublin Issue, 1648."

By Mr. Frank E. Burton :—Badge of the Loyal Newark Volunteers. Also a commemorative medal issued on the occasion of the naval victory of Navarino (1827-1927), and presented to the exhibitor by the Organizing Committee of the Navarino Centenary.

By Mr. V. B. Crowther-Beynon :—

- (1) Italian box of money scales and weights issued at Turin, probably in the eighteenth century, and containing in addition to the scales, 28 weights with the names, etc., stamped upon them. The box is made of oak and is of "dug-out" construction, measuring $9\frac{1}{2}$ inches by $5\frac{3}{4}$ inches and $1\frac{1}{4}$ inches deep. The label inside the lid gives the weights and equivalents in Piedmont money of a number of gold and silver coins of various countries.
- (2) Drury Lane Theatre ticket—"F. GALLY."
- (3) Two lead canteen (?) checks of the value of 3d. and 6d. dating from the Boer War and issued at Elandsfontein.
- (4) A copper piece stamped with a crowned rose and bearing the legend "NORTH YORKS."

(*Note.*—The Secretary was of opinion that this was probably the top of a button before the shank was affixed.)

By Mr. Lionel L. Fletcher :—The “ Dingle Penny ” of 1679 ; “ bread ” token of 1729, with reverse “ POORE ” ; London “ bear gardens ” ticket issued by Nicholas Phillips ; Cricket Club admission tickets of Sheffield and Darnall ; Augustus Cove’s ticket ; early Tramway tickets of London and Darlington ; and a ticket of the Canterbury Music Hall, Bristol.

By Mr. Alan Garnett :—

- (1) Oval silver medal given by King Edward VII to officials when, as Prince of Wales, he visited India in 1875-6, and numbered “ No. 180.” The medal was also struck in gold for personages of high rank.
- (2) Silver medal presented by the 2nd Society of the Carpenters and Joiners to M. King for his services as Secretary. Obverse : combined Arms of the Carpenters and Joiners ; Reverse : “ As a reward to M. King, late Secretary, for his distinguished merit in serving the 2nd Society of Carpenters and Joiners. Merit, Genius, and Worth combined ; presented Jany. 31st, 1826.”

By Mr. T. K. Mackenzie :—The series of badges and passes that are enumerated more fully later and which formed the subject of his notes.

By Mr. H. W. Taffs :—A silver badge of the West Kent Regiment ; broker’s silver ticket with the name Nehemiah Griffiths ; silver badge of eight-pointed star shape with skull and cross-bones and legend “ MORI HOMO MEMENTO ” ; round silver badge of the Beggars’ Benison Club Society (of Anstruther, Fife) ; a silver badge, *temp.* George III, with head of Druid and the number 3003 ; a silver ticket of the Trough Society with reverse BE UNANIMOUS and the date 1776.

By Mr. F. A. Walters :—

- (1) Charles I shilling of Exeter type without date, the obverse being from an Oxford die with altered mint-mark, the reverse having mint-mark rose, but the shield of arms being rather varied from the usual Exeter shilling. Mr. Walters questions whether this may not be from the recently discovered mint of Truro.

- (2) Exeter shilling of the usual undated type for comparison.
- (3) Henry VIII Bristol testoon, unusually fine for this coin.
- (4) Edward VI Bristol shilling mint-mark **TK** (TC) in monogram and dated 1549—ordered and issued in May and June only of that year (*see* Mr. Henry Symonds, in *B.N.J.*, vol. xi, 1915).
- (5) Another from varied dies with different portrait and reverse shield.

Paper.

Mr. T. K. Mackenzie exhibited the very beautiful selection of various medals, badges, passes, and tickets which are enumerated below, and contributed the following interesting notes on their history.

WILLIAM III.

Peace of Ryswick. Silver Cliché Medallion with portrait of William III.—Probably used for top of box, and dated on truncation of shoulder, 1697.

Inscription around reads :—

GULIEL : III . D.G. MAG. BR : FRA. : ET : HIB : REX. CON-
SPIRATIO. DETECTA.

PAX · EST · CONCLUSA.

This medallion was unpublished in *Medallic Illustrations*, but was illustrated in the Addenda to the Illustrations to the *Medallic History*.

A Short Article appears in vol. vii of the *British Numismatic Journal*, where Miss Helen Farquhar says that she had quite recently acquired a specimen similar to above and attributes the medallion to James Roettiers, and states her reasons for so doing. It is the only portrait medallion that I have found dated, and there is no specimen in the British Museum.

VAUXHALL GARDENS.

(1) Wax Portrait Medallion of the Rev. Jonathan Tyers Barrett of Lambeth, dated 1814, by T. R. Poole. Original Frame and Artist's Label and Price List.

The above medallion is that of the grandson of Mr. Jonathan Tyers who founded the Gardens in 1728, and he was part owner

of the Gardens when they were managed by Bryan Barrett. In 1821 they were sold for £30,000 and passed out of the Tyers-Barrett family.

- (2) Oblong silver gilt pass. Hall-marked London, 1821.

Obverse : Mrs. J. T. Barrett and Friends.

Reverse : 1821. Vauxhall Gardens. Free Ticket.

Presumably given to the family after the sale of the property.

- (3) Silver Ticket.

Obverse : Two Females ; one seated and holding a lyre ;
in exergue "Verelor Ne Ultimium."

Reverse : Engraved *Lord Home*.

- (4) Silver Ticket.

Obverse : Female figure emblematic of Spring, reclining on
clouds and surrounded by floral emblems. Motto—
"Grata Vice Veris."

Reverse : Mr. Fran Plomer 518.

The tickets are attributed to both Yeo and Hogarth.

The original collection of tickets formerly belonging to the manager, Bryan Barrett, in 1820, are in my collection and have been exhibited before but without any note on the subject.

The Gardens were originally known as the Spring Gardens, and were finally closed in 1850 after an existence of 122 years. They were visited by all classes from the Royal Family downwards, and in their later period were, to say the least, very democratic.

FIRE INSURANCE.

- (1) Large silver badge, size 6 inches by 5 $\frac{3}{4}$ inches. Hall-mark 1789, and made in London by "Hester Bateman." Worn on the left breast by an official of the Company. *Obverse* : Clapsed hands with large crown above—below engraved "No. 18." Around rim "Hand in Hand Fire Office. Instituted 1696."

- (2) Silver circular pass of the Westminster Fire Office. Hall-marked London. *Maker* J.S.

Obverse : Portcullis crowned with Prince of Wales Feathers.
Underneath—"Fire Office."

Reverse : Engraved "Mr. John Spinnage, Second Clerk. 1782."

(3) Silver circular pass of the Westminster Fire Office. Hall-marked London.

Obverse : Portcullis crowned with Prince of Wales Feathers. Underneath—" Fire Office."

Reverse : Engraved " John Yenn, Esq., Director. 1789-1790."

(4) Silver circular pass of the Westminster Fire Office. Hall-marked London, 1800. Maker's mark, B.L. with plume over. Of finer workmanship than the preceding two passes.

Reverse : Engraved " John Yenn, Esq., Auditor, 1801-1802."

The Hand-in-Hand Fire Insurance Co., founded 1696, was absorbed by the Commercial Union in 1906.

The Westminster Fire Insurance Co. was formed in 1717 and its present London offices are at King Street, Covent Garden.

The passes were used by officials of the Company as tokens of authority.

With reference to the " Hand-in-Hand " badge, Mr. T. G. Barnett remarks that :—

The relative position of the plate-marks on this silver badge is noticeable : they are arranged so as to form the angles of a square almost as large as the matted space, inside the rim, allows. The date-letter is illegible, but absence of duty-mark, and the maker's being in an oblong depression, both imply its being prior to 1784.

MASONIC, ETC.

(1) Gold Master-mason's badge—cast and chased.

Obverse : King Solomon with the architect and builder of the Temple. Hall-mark of London for 1792.

Reverse : Plain.

The only old masonic badge I have seen entirely in gold.

On this, again, Mr. Barnett comments as follows :—

The marks on the gold badge, intimating 22 carats fine, are identical with those of wrought silver of the old standard, a practice which persisted until 1844 ; after this date a crown, and 22, in separate punches, appear in place of the lion passant.

(2) Senior Warden's badge.

Obverse : Emblematic figure with column on either side.
Below—S.W.

Reverse : Plain gold frame surrounded with fine paste. The centre is in Battersea enamel.

(3) Large silver-gilt badge of a Master of the *Gregorians*.

Obverse : Three figures standing and another seated and pointing to a terrestrial globe and scroll.

Reverse : A finely engraved coat of arms.

The *Gregorians* were a curious organization of which little is known, but its existence can be traced from 1728 to 1806. There was a Grand Chapter of the Order in London with 13 or more subordinate chapters meeting at various places in London and in the provinces, particularly one at Norwich, the existence of which can be traced through local newspapers from 1761 to 1805. A manuscript copy of the bye-laws of a chapter established in 1796 at Wakefield is in the library of the Quatuor Coronati Lodge in London, and from it may be traced a great similarity between the customs of the *Gregorians* and those of Freemasons. According to it the objects were the establishment and permanent continuance of unity in society and Christian charity, while a member must be a man of honour, sound morals, and true loyalty. (From *Cyclopædia of Freemasonry*.)

Large silver-gilt badge of the Bucks Society.

Obverse : A stag, in field trees and landscape, and sun in splendour underneath; on scroll, F.U.I.

Reverse : Plain.

Finely cast and chased and in original shark-skin case.

The Bucks Society.

The "Noble Order of Bucks" was formed in 1722. The President was styled "the Grand Master" and "Most Noble Grand"; other officers were called Rangers and Verderers.

From various accounts it would appear that this was purely a Georgian convivial society of which so many existed at that time and which were notorious for the escapades and riotous conduct of many of their members.

VARIOUS.

Calcutta Hunt.—Gold medallion.

Obverse : Hounds and huntsman in full cry ; mountains and trees in distance ; above, " Calcutta Hunt."

Reverse : Engraved, " A Token of Remembrance to Capt. Wm. Hunt for his Seasonable Supply of Hounds, 1771."

Mutiny at the Nore.—Silver-gilt medal.

Obverse : Bust and shoulders to left, portrait of Earl St. Vincent in frame of laurel-wreath ; around " Earl St. Vincent's Testimony of Approbation, 1800."

Reverse : Soldier and sailor clasping hands : " Loyal and True." Wreath surround and crown above.

In original case enclosing a paper on which is written : " Given to Mr. Shelly, Father of John Shelly, by Earl St. Vincent."

Awarded to officers for services in quelling the mutiny at the Nore.

British Numismatic Society.

I, UPPER MONTAGUE STREET,
BLOOMSBURY,
LONDON, W.C.1.

March 19th, 1930.

PATRON :

HIS MAJESTY KING GEORGE V.

NOTICE.

ORDINARY MEETING.

Wednesday, March 26th, at 6 o'clock p.m.

Lieut.-Colonel H. W. MORRIESON, F.S.A., *President, in the Chair.*

Paper.—"Two inedited Early Pennies of Ireland." By T. W. Armitage.

Exhibitions of coins, medals, and objects of numismatic interest, especially those relating to the above subject, are invited.

Council Meeting at 5.30 p.m.

H. W. TAFES,
Hon. Secretary.

REPORT.

ORDINARY MEETING.

*Wednesday, February 26th, 1930.*Lieut.-Colonel H. W. MORRIESON, F.S.A., *President, in the Chair.**Exhibitions.*

By Dr. E. C. Carter :—Charles I half-crown of Exeter of 1643. The obverse had the Oxford figure of the King, with ground underneath, but the reverse was interesting in that it had the correct garniture of the shield as compared with the garniture to be found on other known specimens.

By Mr. V. B. Crowther-Beynon :—

- (1) Box of scales $5\frac{3}{4}$ ins. by $2\frac{1}{2}$ ins. by $\frac{3}{4}$ in., covered with sharkskin bearing label of "T. Roberts in Bartholomew Lane, near the Royal Exchange, London"—apparently an unrecorded maker. The only weights remaining are four sheet-brass weights of 5, 4, 3 and 2 grains.

Sheppard and Musham in their "Money Scales and Weights," 1923, record the name of "I. W. Roberts, London," as appearing on the lid of a locker in a box of a quite different type bearing the label of "John Will^m Herbertz" (pp. 63-4).

- (2) A trial striking of the reverse only of a pattern halfpenny of George III by Droz. The seated figure of Britannia agrees with the description given by Montagu (No. 1, p. 99). Britannia's robe has an embroidered border at the bottom and she holds a spear in the right hand and a garland in the left. There is a "D" under the shield of Britannia for Droz. In the exergue is a ship's rudder and a palm branch crossed.
- (3) An example of Droz's pattern halfpenny of 1790 (Montagu 6)—shown for comparison.

By Mr. J. O. Manton :—A penny of Aethelstan, struck at Derby, issued by the Danes and illustrative of the period to which it belongs.

In presenting this interesting penny for exhibition, Mr. Manton added that Derby was situated in the Saxon Kingdom of Mercia. At different periods it was in the possession of the Danes and served them as an outpost for

intended conquest of the country further south. When occupied by the Danes, it was necessary for them to obtain supplies locally for the maintenance of the army, and as their Northumbrian coins were not acceptable by the surrounding Saxons, coins of the type that the Saxons were accustomed to had to be provided. There was already an established mint in the town, so dies were prepared by the Danes for the coinage of Aethelstan pennies of Saxon types, but instead of showing upon them the title adopted by Aethelstan of "Rex Totius Britanniae," the Danes substituted the title "Rex Saxorum."

The dies for the penny exhibited were evidently prepared by a Dane who was unaccustomed to such work. In the first place his obverse die produced a retrograde inscription, TIRBTOT ÆRNATIGÆ+ (= ÆDISTAN RE+TOT BRIT), and apparently he had not been instructed to change the title "Tot Brit," objected to by the Northumbrians, to "Rex Saxorum." The reverse die was a more successful copy of the prototype, but the moneyer's name is blundered and reads +IOIAITOTCDERYBYI = IOIAIMOTE DERYBYI. Presumably the final *i* in the name as given IOIAI should have preceded the *A* which would have given the contraction IOHA for "Johannes." This solution is suggested by Mr. W. J. Andrew.

By Mr. H. W. Taffs :—A small but well executed silver medal with unusual bust of Queen Victoria, by William Wyon, in commemoration of her visit to the City of London on November 9th, 1837.

Papers.

EDWARD THE ELDER: PENNIES WITH FAÇADE OF A BUILDING.

By G. D. LUMB, F.S.A.

and

COINS COMMEMORATING THE REBUILDING OF YORK MINSTER,
A.D. 921-25.

By W. J. ANDREW, F.S.A.

The evening was devoted to the reading and subsequent discussion of two short but interesting papers on the above subjects,

Mr. Lamb dealt with the subject from the standpoint of the evidence afforded by all the known coins—with their moneyers—supporting the attribution of such coins to the mint of York. The moneyers of coins with an architectural design were linked with other types without such a design, but which certainly emanated from the York Mint.

Mr. Andrew dealt with the subject more from the historical side, with special reference to the foundation and subsequent rebuilding of York Minster, and incidentally accounted for the three different views of the Minster which appeared on the coins.

A discussion followed, in which Mr. G. C. Brooke, Mr. H. A. Parsons and Mr. F. A. Walters joined, and it was unanimously decided that both these papers should appear in a future volume of the *Journal*, the one as a useful corollary to the other.

British Numismatic Society.

I, UPPER MONTAGUE STREET,
BLOOMSBURY,
LONDON, W.C.1.

April 16th, 1930.

PATRON :

HIS MAJESTY KING GEORGE V.

NOTICE.

ORDINARY MEETING.

Wednesday, April 23rd, at 6 o'clock p.m.

Lieut.-Colonel H. W. MORRIESEN, F.S.A., *President, in the Chair.*

Presentation of the John Sanford Saltus Medal to J. S. Shirley-Fox, R.B.A.

Paper.—"An enigmatical Half Gros Tournoise of Ireland" (Poey d'Avant LXI, 16). By T. W. Armitage.

Council Meeting at 5.30 p.m.

H. W. TAFFS,
Hon. Secretary.

REPORT.

ORDINARY MEETING.

*Wednesday, March 26th, 1930.*Lieut.-Colonel H. W. MORRIESON, F.S.A., *President, in the Chair.*

Mr. James Frederick Hayselden Checkley, Mr. Eno Harry Clark, Mr. Hugh J. Dakers, M.A., Mr. Gilbert Keswick Drabble, Mr. Frederick William Harness, Mr. James Stewart Henderson, M.A., F.S.A.Edin., F.R.S.L., F.R.G.S., F.R.S.A., Mr. Richard Cromwell Warner, Mr. Bernard Joseph Maxwell Wright, The Yorkshire Philosophical Society (Dr. Walter E. Collinge, F.S.A., Keeper), the Bavarian State Library, Munich, and the Prussian State Library, Berlin, were elected Members of the Society.

Presentation to the Library.

By Messrs. Spink and Son, Limited. A bound copy of their *Numismatic Circular* for 1929, Vol. XXXVII.

Exhibitions.

By Mr. T. W. Armitage :—

- (1) Penny of the Short-Cross type with confused legends, attributed by the exhibitor to Roderic, King of Connaught *circa* A.D. 1181. Referred to in his paper.
- (2) Penny of the "Triangle" type, reading on obverse DVB NOVO DO. Referred to in his paper.
- (3) Halfpenny of John of the Dominus type with reverse, WALTER ON BE. Attributed by the exhibitor to Belfast.
- (4) A Continental imitation circulating in Ireland in the latter part of the thirteenth century.
- (5) Penny of Edward I of the "Triangle" type struck at Dublin from apparently local or forged dies.
- (6) Cut halfpenny of Henry III, copper plated, found at Reculver.

By Mr. V. B. Crowther-Beynon :—

- (1) A rare commemorative medal by Lewis Pingo, of Thos. Snelling, numismatist, 1712-1773.
- (2) Medal, with suspension loop, commemorating Irish Surplus Revenue Dispute, December 17th, 1753. The Irish Parliament is seen issuing from the House headed by the Speaker, who carries a bag inscribed VINDICATA, and places a cap of Liberty on the head of Hibernia, who is attended by Industry (holding distaff) and Law (holding a scroll inscribed LEGES). Above is Fame with a trumpet, whose flag is marked CXXIV, and a scroll inscribed ERGO TVA JVRA MANEBUNT—"Therefore your rights shall remain." Surrounding this group is the legend

UTCVNQUE FERENT EA FACTA MINORES VINCIT
AMOR PATRIAE ("However posterity may consider
these acts, love of country prevails").

In exergue a vulture and a wolf with human hands
are scrambling for gold.

The reverse has a long Latin inscription, of which the translation is "Sacred to the 124 Senators who, firm to their purpose, boldly and wisely have duly vindicated the rights of their country, December 17th, 1753, of the Christian era; wherefore long live ye brave men." Round this is the legend QVIQVE SVI MEMORES ALIOS FECERE MERENDO ("Who by deserving well have made others cherish their memory").

The dispute was as to the King's right to control the discretion of the Irish Parliament as to the disposal of surplus revenue. In 1753, the Irish Parliament prepared a Bill to devote the surplus revenue to reducing the National Debt, all mention of the King's consent being omitted from the preamble. The English Ministry returned the Bill with the King's consent added. The Irish Commons rejected it by 124 votes to 117, thus claiming to vindicate the liberty of Ireland. Figured and described in *Med. Ill.*, II. 673/385.

- (3) Medal commemorating Nelson's victory at the Battle of the Nile, August 1st, 1798, by Kuchler. On the edge

is the legend "From Alex^r Davison, Esq^r, St. James' Square—a tribute of regard." Mr. Davison presented one to every man engaged in the battle—in gold to Admirals, Commanders and Captains; in silver to Lieutenants and Warrant Officers; in bronze-gilt to Petty Officers; and in bronze to Seamen and Marines. (*British Museum Guide to English Medals*, p. 121.)

- (4) Medal commemorating William Penn, by Lewis Pingo. This was struck in the middle of the eighteenth century, probably by the direction of Thomas Hollis, the motto on it BY DEEDS OF PEACE being a favourite one with Hollis. The reverse shows Penn grasping the hand of an American Indian and the legend PENNSYLVANIA SETTLED (*sic*) 1681.

By Mr. L. L. Fletcher :—An unpublished seventeenth-century token of "Dublin, Isack Turnell, playtworker, 1657," which is of interest as being the only known token on which the craft of "plateworker" appears.

By Mr. F. A. Walters :—

- (1) An Oxford shilling of Charles I. Obverse, tall bust of the King with looped-up scarf on breast and the letter "R" (for Rawlins) in the truncation of the cuirass. Reverse, the declaration and date 1644 with OX beneath.
- (2) Shilling of Charles I with obverse from the same die but the reverse from an entirely different die with the date 1644, but without OX beneath it, and the "declaration" slightly varied in the abbreviations.
- (3) Shilling of Charles I with mint-mark rose and without date, formerly attributed to Exeter, but now believed by Colonel Morrieson to be of the Truro mint.

Paper.

TWO UNPUBLISHED EARLY PENNIES OF IRELAND.

By T. W. ARMITAGE.

Mr. T. W. Armitage contributed articles on two unpublished coins in his collection. One was of the English "Short-Cross" type of Henry II-III, but the inscriptions were unintelligible and

the coin weighed only 11 grains. The writer considered that an attribution of this coin to Ireland was justified on the grounds that it so differed in workmanship from the English prototype that it could not be an English forgery, and that all other foreign countries, at that time, had intelligible regular coinages. Mr. Armitage then advanced the view that it was issued as a currency outside the English "pale," as it was suggested that English pennies passed current inside the "pale." Consequently the writer came to the conclusion that the coin was an issue of Roderic, the contemporary King of Cormaught, *circa* A.D. 1181.

The second coin which Mr. Armitage dealt with was of the "Triangle" type of Henry III or Edward I. The obverse inscription was considered to read DVB NOVO DO, and the coin weighed 20½ grs. The interpretation which the writer put upon this inscription was that it implied an issue of coins of Prince Edward, afterwards Edward I, when his father conferred upon him, in A.D. 1154, the title of "Lord of Ireland."

The meeting, however, could not endorse the conclusions arrived at by Mr. Armitage. In regard to the first coin, Mr. H. A. Parsons pointed out that, so far as is known, the media of exchange in native Ireland at the time consisted of certain possessions in kind, not coined money, and, although both types of currency might conceivably have been used simultaneously for varied purposes, the absence of even one intelligible letter on the coin in question, and its isolated position, made it unacceptable as a native Irish metallic currency.

In regard to the second coin, the Meeting considered that the somewhat enigmatical obverse was more probably a misreading by a copyist of the name of the mint of Dublin, and the coin a contemporary forgery.

The thanks of the Meeting were, however, unanimously accorded to the writer.

LONDON:
HARRISON AND SONS, LTD., PRINTERS IN ORDINARY TO HIS MAJESTY,
ST. MARTIN'S LANE.

British Numismatic Society.

I, UPPER MONTAGUE STREET,
BLOOMSBURY,
LONDON, W.C.1.

May 21st, 1930.

PATRON :

HIS MAJESTY KING GEORGE V.

NOTICE.

ORDINARY MEETING.

Wednesday, May 28th, at 6 o'clock p.m.

Lieut.-Colonel H. W. MORRIESON, F.S.A., *President, in the Chair.*

Paper.—"Some Badges of Charles I." By Frank E. Burton,
J.P., F.S.A.

Council Meeting at 5.30 p.m.

H. W. TAFFS,
Hon. Secretary.

REPORT.

ORDINARY MEETING.

Wednesday, April 23rd, 1930.

Lieut.-Colonel H. W. MORRIESON, F.S.A., *President, in the Chair.*

It is with deep regret that the Council announces the lamented death since the last Meeting of one of its Royal Members, Her Majesty Victoria, Queen of Sweden.

Mr. Walter Hanks Day, Mr. Bernard Walter Hunt, Mr. Henry Edgar Jacobs, Mr. Reginald Albert Richards, Mr. Alfred Collison Savin, and the Bournemouth Public Libraries (Mr. Charles Riddle, Borough Librarian) were elected Members of the Society.

Presentation of the John Sanford Saltus Medal.

The President announced that it was his pleasing duty to present to Mr. J. S. Shirley-Fox, R.B.A., the John Sanford Saltus Medal which was voted to him by the Members of the Society at the Anniversary Meeting last November. The President remarked that it was a special pleasure to him for two reasons. Firstly, the friendship that had existed between Mr. Shirley-Fox and himself for many years, and secondly to honour the memory of Mr. Shirley-Fox's late lamented brother, Mr. H. B. Earle Fox, who, at a trying moment, came to the assistance of the Society and guided its policy through the strenuous years of the late war. Mr. Shirley-Fox and the late Mr. Earle Fox had compiled that excellent monograph on the Silver Coins of the first three Edwards, which for years to come would be the standard work of reference on that subject and it was sad to think that at the time of Mr. Earle Fox's death this study had not been completed. It was the hope of the Society that Mr. Shirley-Fox would be able to finish the study and give to the Members the benefit of his researches.

The President having handed the medal to Mr. Shirley-Fox, the latter made a short speech in which he expressed his appreciation of the honour conferred upon him and his special satisfaction that it had been awarded to him by the vote of his fellow Members. It was the greatest compliment they could pay him and the highest distinction the Society could bestow. He thanked the President for his sympathetic reference to his late brother, Mr. H. Earle Fox, and deeply regretted that his brother was no longer living to take his share in the honour which had been paid to their joint work. He then briefly recapitulated some of the work which had been done during recent years by former recipients of the

Sanford Saltus medal, much of which was entirely new and original and had placed the prestige of British Numismatic research in a much higher position than it had ever before held. The new methods of accurate and scientific work were a wonderful advance upon what had been done before. After reference to several old Members who had now passed away, and to the many happy times and lasting friendships which he owed to the Society, he concluded by urging Members to endeavour to interest others, young people in particular, in the study of the coins and history of their country. In these days of hurry and speed this was not easy to do; still one could try, and the judicious gift of an Edward penny or an Elizabeth sixpence was sometimes productive of good results. If the Society was to continue prosperous, new Members, and young ones for choice, must continually be sought, and it was up to the old ones to try and find them.

Exhibitions.

By Mr. T. W. Armitage:—

A Gros Tournois of Philip III of France reading **BNDICTV · SIT · NOBIS · DNI · RRI**, &c.

A coin of Gaucher de Chatillon, Yves, muled with a London penny of Edward II.

Coins of Jean d'Avesnes, Mons, muled with London pennies of Edward I; an obverse of the former with a reverse of the latter and a reverse of the former with an obverse of the latter.

By Dr. E. C. Carter:—A shilling of Charles I, type 3a, with mint-mark, portcullis. Inner circle on obverse only. On the reverse, C.R. at sides of shield. No stops in the legend or by mint-mark.

By Lieut.-Colonel H. W. Morrieson:—The One Puffin and Half Puffin of 1929 issued for Lundy.

Papers.

A HOARD OF COINS FOUND AT DERBY ON SEPTEMBER 1ST, 1927.

By J. O. MANTON.

Mr. Manton read a revision of his notes, published (in part) in the Society's proceedings on May 23rd, 1928, relating to a hoard of Edward pennies found at Derby on September 1st, 1927. He quoted statements (upon which his notes had been based) made at an inquest when the coins were declared "treasure trove," viz.: That there were no coins of Edward III included, and that the jar which had contained the coins was a production of the

Tudor period. He also quoted a suggestion, published in an account of the Burton Abbey Chartulary, that treasure stolen from Tutbury Castle and secreted by the monks came from the same source as the coins in the treasure chest of Thomas, Earl of Lancaster, lost at Tutbury in 1322 and found in 1831.

Recent enquiry had revealed that the alleged sixteenth-century jar, stated to have been the container of the Derby hoard, was represented by a single fragment of sixteenth-century earthenware, which was adopted without proof as a portion of the actual jar broken up and "sent to the tip," whereas there is no proof that it had any connection with the find.

The conclusion in regard to the coins found is that they were buried somewhere about the time when Edward III pennies of the "florin type" (1344-1346) were in circulation, for a number of these were included in the find, and that they were hidden by someone who was called to assist in the early part of the Hundred Years' War (1338-1453) between England and France, and who never returned.

As previously stated, details will be given when the paper is printed in the volume.

AN ENIGMATICAL HALF GROS TOURNOISE OF IRELAND (POEY D'AVANT LXI, 16).

By T. W. ARMITAGE.

Mr. T. W. Armitage contributed a note on a demi-gros of the tournois type in his collection, which has hitherto been attributed to Aquitaine, under Edward III of England. It bears the remarkable reverse legend of "Dns Hibernie" instead of the usual one of "Dux Aquitanie." Although of quite common occurrence, an explanation of this legend on a coin of this continental type does not appear to have been suggested hitherto. Quoting from Ruding's *Annals of the Coinage*, a Report of a Commission of A.D. 1284 to enquire into the sale, purchase and exchange of silver money, etc., that "another kind (of money) was made in Germany under the name of Edward, King of England," and adverting to the reference in Hazlitt's *Coinage of the European Continent*, that Nancy was a mint of the Dukes of Lorraine, who freely imitated the regal types and names, Mr. Armitage thought that, having regard also to the type of the floreate outer circle on the reverse, which resembles that on the true gros of Nancy, and to the peculiar form of N in the legend, the demi-gros under notice was an imitation, struck in Nancy, by Charles II, Duke of Lorraine, A.D. 1390-1431.

British Numismatic Society.

I, UPPER MONTAGUE STREET,
BLOOMSBURY,
LONDON, W.C.1.

June 18th, 1930.

PATRON :

HIS MAJESTY KING GEORGE V.

NOTICE.

ORDINARY MEETING.

Wednesday, June 25th, at 6 o'clock p.m.

Lieut.-Colonel H. W. MORRIESON, F.S.A., *President, in the Chair*

Paper.—"The Coins of the Coombe-Martin Mint, 1647-1648." By
Lieut.-Colonel H. W. Morrieson, F.S.A., *President.*

Council Meeting at 5.30 p.m.

H. W. TAFFS,
Hon. Secretary.

REPORT.

ORDINARY MEETING.

*Wednesday, May 28th, 1930.*Lieut.-Colonel H. W. MORRIESON, F.S.A., *President, in the Chair.*

Mr. Alfred Ancombe, F.R.Hist.S. (for re-admission), Mr. Thomas Ollive Mabbott, Ph.D., Mr. James Wright, and the Leeds City Museums (Mr. Herbert William Ricketts, F.G.S., Curator) were elected Members of the Society.

Presentation.

By Mr. R. F. Christopher :—A Bradford-on-Avon War Medal, designed by the donor's wife—Mrs. M. I. Christopher. The obverse bears the figure of Britannia, standing on the shore and holding a laurel-wreath in her right hand. The British lion, couchant, at Britannia's feet. On the water is a warship with an aeroplane flying over it. Inscription: "For services rendered in the Great War, 1914-1919."

The reverse depicts the Chapel on the Bridge at Bradford-on-Avon, and bears the inscription: "From the citizens of Bradford-on-Avon. With gratitude to ———, 19 July, 1919."

With the donation Mr. Christopher gives the following very interesting details of this Chapel on the Bridge. The bridge was originally a pack-horse and foot-bridge, built in the late thirteenth or early fourteenth century, and was repaired and widened in the reign of James I. The Chapel is on a specially built pier of the bridge; the corbelled portion is original, but the upper structure was built at a later date, probably when the bridge was altered in the reign of James I. At one time the Chapel was used as a lock-up.

A vote of thanks was duly accorded for this very interesting and very beautiful donation.

Exhibitions.

By Mr. Frank E. Burton :—The following badges of Charles I in illustration of his paper :—

- (1) Obverse, Head of Charles I; reverse, Henrietta Maria, and below, T. RAWLINS. Gilt. Loop and ring for suspension.

- (2) Same as No. 1, except for wreath border, loop and ring.
- (3) Obverse, crowned bust of Charles I; reverse, Henrietta Maria, and below, T. RAWLINS. Silver. Wreath border, loop for suspension.
- (4) Same as No. 3, but in gilt and without border.
- (5) Obverse, bust of Charles I, and reverse, bust of Henrietta Maria. No legends. Silver.
- (6) Small silver badge, with Charles I on obverse and Henrietta Maria on reverse. Loop for suspension. No legends.
- (7) Small gilt badge, with Charles I on obverse and Henrietta Maria on reverse. Floral borders.
- (8) Silver badge with Charles I on obverse. Incuse legend. On the reverse are the Royal Arms incuse. Wreath border and loop for suspension.
- (9) Same as No. 8, but without wreath border.
- (10) Very similar to No. 8, but with date 1642 on Buckle of Garter on reverse.
- (11) Silver badge with Charles I on obverse and Royal Arms—not incuse—on reverse. Wreath border and loop for suspension.
- (12) The same in gilt, but without wreath border.
- (13) Small silver badge, with Charles I on obverse and Royal Arms incuse on reverse. No legends. Loop and ring for suspension.

By Mr. V. B. Crowther-Beynon :—A series of tobacco stoppers, mostly bearing busts of Charles I.

- (1) Tobacco stopper of cast copper (base missing). Bust of Charles I, three-quarter right, long hair, and wearing armour and a medal suspended by a ribbon. The bust surmounted by a cast of a Queen Anne farthing, 1714 (Britannia type). Reverse, plain. The bust agrees exactly with that described in *Med. Ill.*, i, 370/259, which appears as an ornament for boxes, book covers, &c. It is derived from the bust on the obverse of a memorial medal (*Med. Ill.*, i, 350/209, and figured on p. 351), which bears the jugate busts of Charles and Henrietta Maria. This was the work of Heinrich Reitz the younger. The same obverse appears on the Dutch Fishery Medal of 1636.

- (2) Tobacco stopper with bust of Charles I on obverse (as *Med. Ill.*, i, 360/231). Reverse, Royal Arms in square garished shield within a garter, and the letters C - R. on either side of shield. This reverse does not appear to be recorded in *Med. Ill.*
- (3) Tobacco stopper in brass. Obverse, bust of Charles I; reverse, bust of Henrietta Maria—after T. Rawlins. *Med. Ill.*, i, 354/216.
- (4) Tobacco stopper, brass. Obverse, bust of Charles I; reverse, bust of Queen Anne (? after John Croker). *Med. Ill.*, ii, 385/237.
- (5) Tobacco stopper. Bust of Charles II. *Med. Ill.*, i, 449/32.
- (6) Tobacco stopper. Obverse, bust of Earl of Manchester; reverse, his arms. *Med. Ill.*, i, 309/137.
- (7) Tobacco stopper. Masonic.
- (8) Tobacco stopper in brass, with bust of Charles I.

By Mr. H. J. Dakers :—James VI Six-shilling piece (Scots), second issue after accession to English throne, dated, very clearly, 1619. This is an unpublished date of this denomination, which is of extremely rare occurrence. As there were no English sixpences of 1619, this coin seems to form the only currency issued in that year in Great Britain, and makes it additionally interesting.

By Miss Farquhar :—A selection of some of the smallest badges of Charles I, comprising :—

- (1) A Tongue token. *Med. Ill.*, i, 366/249. Reverse, CR uncrowned. Only two specimens known. The obverse is frequently seen with no reverse, or with other reverses. Tradition states that the reverses served to carry a message.
- (2) A portrait badge without reverse. These portraits were frequently enclosed in heart-shaped secret memorial lockets with dates or words referring to the king's death. These were engraved and show many varieties.
- (3) A badge as *Med. Ill.*, i, 366/248. Portrait as 249, but with royal cipher crowned. This is said to be the type sent to inform Charles of the birth of Princess Henrietta.
- (4) and (5) Badges with reverse Royal Arms—Nos. 239 and 240—in relief and incuse.

- (6) (7) (8) (9) and (10) No. 6 the badge as *Med. Ill.*, i, 361/235. This is the commonest bust of the King, constantly reproduced with differing busts of Henrietta Maria as (7) i, 357/223; (8) i, 358/224; and (9) i, 358/225. These were probably for distribution by the Queen in her journeys to collect money for the King. No. (10) has the reverse three crowns (*Med. Ill.*, i, 364/241) and is very rare.
- (11) Badge with bust of Charles by Thomas Simon. The reverse has the Royal Arms in high relief, *Med. Ill.*, i, 362/238.
- (12) A variety of No. 11.
- (13) A variety of No. 11, with bust of the Queen as *Med. Ill.*, i, 368/226.
- (14) A very rare badge, with reverse crown and "Long May King Charles Reigne," probably issued at the English coronation in 1626 or at the Scottish in 1633. *Med. Ill.*, i, 365/246.
- (15) A badge with same rare obverse, but the reverse has a bust of the Queen. This was probably issued at the time of her marriage in 1626. *Med. Ill.*, i, 365/246 var.

By Mr. H. Alexander Parsons:—A Quarto of Gibraltar, dated 1841 over 1840. The earliest date of this coin known to Atkins is 1842, and, as the regal coinage for Gibraltar was not authorized by the Treasury until May of that year, it is clear that the piece exhibited is a trial or pattern prepared in the previous year, when the Governor asked the Colonial Office to supply a suitable coinage to displace the British and Spanish coins and the tokens which had hitherto served. That a special coinage for Gibraltar had been in contemplation even before 1841 is evident from the fact that the pattern exhibited appears to have been struck in 1840, for the 1 of 1841 is superimposed on what appears to be a nought.

By Mr. H. W. Taffs:—A large brass medallion of Charles I by Obrisset, and probably struck for ornamentation of furniture. Also a silver medallion of Charles I of very fine work, with the same bust as appears on the Dutch Fishery Medal of 1636. This last has a loop for suspension.

By Mr. Richard Cromwell Warner:—Medal in tin, struck by L. C. Wyon in 1843, when he was 16 years of age. Obverse, head of Oliver Cromwell from Simon's crown piece, and inscription, OLIVAR D.G.RP.ANG.SCO.HIB. &c. PRO.. Reverse, head of Louis XVIII from the five-franc piece and inscription, W. WYON R.A. CUDI JUSSET. Unknown to Henfrey.

Also uniface medal of Oliver Cromwell, possibly by Kirk or Stuart as a copy of Simon's first design for Dunbar Medal. Oliver Cromwell full face, in armour, and inscription, HITHERTO HATH THE LORD HELPED .US. From the Montagu collection. The medal was engraved in Vertue's book on Simon's medals, though he questions whether it was Simon's work. Not in Henfrey.

Paper.

SOME BADGES OF CHARLES I.

By FRANK E. BURTON, J.P., F.S.A.

Mr. Burton contributed some notes to the very fine exhibition of badges that he had brought that evening, and remarked that the earliest badges issued by any English monarch were those by Queen Elizabeth. These were bestowed as rewards for great and special services rendered to the state, and very few were in existence to-day. It was extremely probable that the first badges struck by order of Charles were given for military valour. Afterwards he bestowed them for special services, and then they were given away freely to his soldiers and adherents to keep alive the Royalist cause.

Many of them were beautiful portraits of extremely fine work. Usually, however, the smaller badges were not nearly so fine in design and workmanship, and were more widely distributed.

There was considerable doubt as to the date when these badges were first struck. One that was exhibited bore the date 1642, and it was also on record that Charles ordered a special badge to be made for Sir Robert Welch, Knight, for the rescue of the Standards at Edge Hill, in 1642. Some of the badges bore the name of Thomas Rawlins, engraver to Charles I from 1643.

The paper will be printed, with full descriptions of the badges, in a later volume.

British Numismatic Society.

I, UPPER MONTAGUE STREET,
BLOOMSBURY,
LONDON, W.C.1.

October 15th, 1930.

PATRON :
HIS MAJESTY KING GEORGE V.

NOTICE.

ORDINARY MEETING.

Wednesday, October 22nd, at 6 o'clock p.m.

Lieut.-Colonel H. W. MORRIESON, F.S.A., *President, in the Chair.*

Paper.—"A Numismatic History of the Reign of Stephen (contd.).
The Mint of Rye, and other new attributions." By W. J.
Andrew, F.S.A.

Exhibitions of coins, medals, and objects of numismatic interest,
especially those relating to the above subject, are invited.

Council Meeting at 5.30 p.m.

H. W. TAFFS,
Hon. Secretary.

REPORT.

ORDINARY MEETING.

Wednesday, June 25th, 1930.

Lieut.-Colonel H. W. MORRIESON, F.S.A., *President, in the Chair.*

Mr. Alan Weaver Hazelton and the Hereford Public Library—
Mr. F. C. Morgan, Librarian—were elected Members of the Society.

Presentation.

By Messrs. Spink and Son :—Volume VIII (Supplement M-Z, with an Index of Illustrations) of *The Biographical Dictionary of Medallists*, by Leonard Forrer.

Exhibitions.

By Mr. A. E. Bagnall :—The following bronze medals :—

Medals of famous architects, Christopher Wren (by Wyon),
Sir Charles Barry, the designer of the Houses of Parliament, and Inigo Jones (by C. F. Carter).

David Cox, the artist (medal issued by the Art Union of London).

Rev. John Wesley (by Hancock).

David Garrick (by Pingo).

Also a silver oval medal of David Garrick, with loop for suspension.

Enlarged photographic copies of Elizabethan proclamations :—

- (1) Proclamation of 1560, to the Marches of Wales against those refusing the debased coinage of Edward VI, countermarked with a greyhound for legal tender at twopence farthing.
- (2) Proclamation to the effect that the gold "pistol-lettres" of Spain, Florence and Venice were to be current at the value of five shillings and tenpence.

Note. These proclamations are so interesting that it is hoped—with the permission of the Hereford Corporation, in whose Archives these proclamations are deposited—to

print the enlarged photographs in a future volume of the *Journal*.

In reference to the proclamations, Mr. Bagnall also exhibited one of the debased testoons of Edward VI before being countermarked and a specimen of the gold escudo of JOAN ET CHARLES of Spain, referred to in the second proclamation.

By Lieut.-Colonel H. W. Morrieson:—Coins of Charles I, including:—

Half-crown and shilling of the Tower Mint with mint-mark sceptre. 1

Half-crown, sixpence, groat, threepence, half-groat and penny of the Coombe Martin Mint and plaster casts of the Coombe Martin shilling and Bushell's Mining medal.

These exhibitions were in illustration of Colonel Morrieson's paper.

Papers.

The following note of a small find of coins ranging from Elizabeth to Charles I was communicated to the Society by Mr. Egbert Steinthal:—

"In June of 1928, whilst an old house in Salford was in course of demolition, a hoard of thirty-one silver coins came to light, comprising the following varieties:

Elizabeth—

Shillings, mint-marks hand, cross, and 2 3

Sixpences, dated 1561, 1567, 1568, 1571, 1575, 1578,
1580, 1581, 1582, 1585, 1586, 1594, 1595, 1602.

Those of 1567 and 1602 were duplicated 16

James I shillings, first issue, mint-mark lis (2) and second
issue, mint-mark rose 3

Charles I—

Half-crown, Tower Mint, mint-mark sun 1

Shillings, Tower Mint, mint-marks triangle, star (2)

Ⓐ (2), (P) and eye 7

Sixpence, Tower Mint, mint-mark tun (square shield) .. 1

There is no reason to suppose that the above did not include the whole of the treasure, and the hoard fairly represents the types and scope of the silver currency of the period."

THE COINS OF THE COOMBE MARTIN MINT, 1647-8.

By LIEUT.-COLONEL H. W. MORRIESON, F.S.A.

Colonel Morrieson, in presenting his paper, referred to a series of coins of the Aberystwith type with a crown for a mint-mark. The horse on the half-crown and the bust on the shilling agree with those on the coins struck at the Tower Mint with the sceptre mint-mark. These similarities denote that they were struck by Thomas Bushell during the years 1647-8. This could not be earlier than the end of September, 1647, as the surrender of Lundy and the restoration of his privileges were ratified by the Parliament on the 11th of that month.

At the end of May, 1648, Bushell was on a visit to London when, notwithstanding his immunity, he was arrested for debt. He was released on bail, but he deemed it wiser to leave the country. Bushell remained abroad till 1652, when he petitioned the Protector for permission to return. This was granted and all his privileges restored. From this it can be gathered that his right of coining was forfeited by his flight. The striking of these coins must therefore have ceased in May, 1648, after a brief span of seven to eight months.

Where was Bushell all this time? Presumably he was at Coombe Martin getting those derelict mines into working order. It is known that he gave out that he wanted some ore and clay to be sent there as he intended to work those mines. After the Armistice about Lundy, he went to Coombe Martin, as a letter from him is dated from that place. He is said to have lived near Bideford, and in October, 1648, the Harbour Boards of Barnstaple and Bideford offered him facilities. During these months no coins were struck at Aberystwith (vide *British Numismatic Journal*). These facts therefore suggest that Coombe Martin was the place of mintage.

On his return from exile he attempted to work the mines in the Mendips, but with no particular success. To induce the public he issued gold medals of the value of £10 each to those who would support the venture (vide *Medallic Illustrations*). On the Restoration he appealed to the King to repay the money he had expended in the royal cause, but though favourably reported on by a Committee appointed to investigate his claim, he received nothing.

With the exception of the groat and threepence, the coins are rare, especially the higher denominations. They consist of a half-crown, shilling, sixpence, groat, threepence, half-groat and penny.

British Numismatic Society.

I, UPPER MONTAGUE STREET,
BLOOMSBURY,
LONDON, W.C.1.

November 24th, 1930.

PATRON :

HIS MAJESTY KING GEORGE V.

NOTICE.

THE ANNIVERSARY MEETING.

Monday, December 1st, at 6 o'clock p.m.

Lieut.-Colonel H. W. MORRIESON, F.S.A., *President, in the Chair.*

6 p.m.—The President will read the Council's Report for the year.

6.15 p.m.—The Treasurer, Sir William H. Wells, F.S.A., will present his accounts.

6.30 to 7 p.m.—The Ballot for the election of Officers and Council for the ensuing year. For this a Voting Paper is enclosed with this notice.

Paper.—"Treasure Trove; the law and its administration."
By G. C. Brooke, M.A., F.S.A.

Council Meeting at 5.15 p.m.

H. W. TAFES,
Hon. Secretary.

REPORT.

ORDINARY MEETING.

*Wednesday, October 22nd, 1930.*Lieut.-Colonel H. W. MORRIESON, F.S.A., *President, in the Chair.*

The Secretary read the List of Officers and Council nominated for the ensuing year. In connection with this Colonel Morrieson announced the resignation--owing to serious domestic illness--of Mr. Alfred Anscombe, F.R.Hist.S., as Editor of the Society's *Journal*. Colonel Morrieson referred in very appreciative terms to the valuable and expeditious work done by Mr. Anscombe, and expressed his deepest regret at the cause which had necessitated his retirement from a post that he had filled so ably.

Presentation to the Library.

By Mr. Eno H. Clark :-- "Kentish Hop Tokens and their Issuers."
by the donor.

Exhibitions.

By Mr. V. B. Crowther-Beynon :--

- (1) English box of coin scales and weights probably dating from the time of James I. It is decorated with shallow carving and punched ornament, and in addition to the box proper there is a locker with sliding cover in the lid, and also a drawer below. There is accommodation for 25 weights, but the box now contains only 15, 7 of which are for various coins of James I, and another for the sovereign of Queen Elizabeth, counterstamped with a crowned I (for James I). This last is a rare weight. There are also a later weight for a guinea of George III and six Continental weights, mainly of Antwerp manufacture. (The hinges and hooks are not original and the small locker for grain weights has lost its lid.)
- (2) A very beautiful and complete Dutch box of coin scales and weights, issued by Roelof Vander Schure, of Amsterdam, and dated 1657. It contains its full comple-

ment of 31 weights, 13 in the box proper and 18 in the drawer below, while the small locker with sliding lid contains 3 sheet-brass weights. All but 5 of the weights are stamped on the reverse with the issuer's mark, viz., the Belgic lion and the initials RVS, all within a wreath, and of the remainder, 4 have the marks of other Dutch issuers, and one has a blank reverse and is probably a French weight. The scales are stamped with the device of Jacobus de Backer, of Antwerp. The label on the inside of the lid is unusually elaborate. The arms of Amsterdam, crowned, form the centre, and there are representations of 14 coin weights, all being carried out in colour and gilding. The top of the lid is adorned with a blank heraldic shield and mantling, with scrolls of conventional foliage on either side. These are carved in relief on a sunk panel which is surrounded by a border of ornament in "bookbinders' tooling." The edges of the lid and the sides of the box are also carved, and the fastening is by two elaborate silver hooks on the top.

By Mr. H. J. Dakers : -Scottish groat of James III (?)—thistle and mullet type. The attribution by Burns of these three-quarter face thistle and mullet groats to James III has not met with general acceptance. On the coin the letter **τ** appears on the obverse to left of the neck. No similar specimen seems to be recorded.

The moneyers of James III were Alexander and Thomas Tod and Alexander Livingstone, whose initials **τλ** are on the obverse of certain groats assigned to him (Burns, figs. 568 and 569). If the **τ** on the coin is the initial of the moneyer (and it is difficult to see what else it can be), its presence is fresh evidence and support of Burns' attribution. Thomas Tod, according to the list in Cochran-Patrick's records of the coinage, ceased to be moneyer in 1487, a year before the accession of James IV, and there is no moneyer of James IV or V who could be represented by this initial.

A **τλ** groat is also exhibited for comparison.

By Lieut.-Colonel C. L. Evans :—Charles I pound piece of 1643, with the V in Carolus an inverted A. Also a Belgian 10-franc piece of the Centenary issue, with heads of Leopold I, II and Albert.

By Mr. R. Cyril Lockett :—The following rare Scottish coins :—

1. JAMES II. *Edinburgh Groat*. Crown and annulet coinage.
 † ITQOBVS † D T † GRK † REX † SCOTTOR † a blunt star
 to left of crown and an annulet each side of neck.

‡ DRS PRO | TACTORM | S † ET † LIBER | BVRG
 † VIL † | LK † G | DIN † | 55½ grains.

On the reverse a crown occurs in each of two alternate angles and three pellets with an annulet in centre in the other alternate angles. *See Burns, 521.* This is the true reverse and so far the only recorded specimen.

2. JAMES II. *Roxburgh Groat*. Crown and Pellet coinage.

‡ VIL LK † RO XBV † RGR

Burns, 548. The second known specimen.

3. JAMES VI. *Two-Merk Piece* of 1580. 346 grains.

Burns, page 360, says the only known specimen of this date was in the Carfrae collection.

By Mr. J. O. Manton : A seventeenth-century token of Bucks, reading on the obverse IOHN TOMES MERCER, and on the reverse IN IVINGO = I.S.T. This is published for the first time in Volume XIX of the *British Numismatic Journal*.

By Mr. H. W. Taffs :—A Mills' pattern crown of George III, undated, with script letters. A proof in silver of the Anne Farthing of 1714. Also a ticket or check in brass with a large A crowned and the letters G.N. below, all impressed on a uniface flan.

By Mr. W. C. Wells : A cut half-penny of Rye mint, Stephen. Hks. 270. The reverse reads [† RAMPYL : ON : RL.

*Paper.*A NUMISMATIC HISTORY OF THE REIGN OF STEPHEN (*contd.*)

By W. J. ANDREW, F.S.A.

THE MINT OF RYE.—In 1914, in a paper published in the *Numismatic Circular* on "Some Coins of the Reign of Stephen," I called attention to the fact that a series bearing the mint-name *Rie* had hitherto been confused with the coins of Castle Rising, and wrongly credited to that borough. With the exception that the British Museum Catalogue of Norman Coins, under Castle Rising, refers to my paper as raising a possibility of doubt, it seems to have escaped any attention, and the coins in question remain as they were. The attribution of coins reading *Rie* and *Rice* to Rye, the name of which town was in all charters and records of the twelfth century *Rie*, *Ria* or *Rye*, whilst that of Castle Rising was always *Risinges* or *Risingis* seemed to me so simple and certain that I did not then think it necessary to further prove it, but now I will endeavour to do so.

Both Castle Rising and Rye, if boroughs, were entitled to the privilege of a mint of one moneyer, but of one moneyer only at a time, but, of course, there were many boroughs that never exercised the privilege at all. There came, however, a time when in consequence of political exigencies every possible mint in the east of England was called for. This was at the date of Stephen's second Coronation. The chroniclers tell us that in 1141 the power of the Earl of Gloucester and the Angevin Party was such that it ruled absolutely from the south-west of England to the north. Stephen was released from captivity at Bristol in exchange for the Earl of Gloucester on November 1st, 1141; but the latter refused a condition that any of the towns then in his party's hands should be returned to Stephen. This meant that from south to north Stephen's mints had, one by one, fallen into his opponents' hands, and his dies were destroyed. Stephen held his Christmas Court, 1141, at Canterbury, and was there formally recrowned after the interregnum. His first coinage or type, Hawkins 270, had then run its full term of five years, and new dies would be necessary whenever a lost mint was recovered to the Crown, so we may be quite certain that the second Coronation was the occasion for ordering a second coinage, and the type, Hawkins 269, resulted, which would be ready for general issue probably about Easter, 1142.

Such is the story of the chroniclers, but that told by the coins is even more drastic in disclosing what a very little of England was left to the recrowned king. His second coinage is to-day plentifully represented from fifteen mints. Yet, with the exceptions of Oxford and York, which were only recovered later in 1142, every one of these mints is to the east of a line due north and south through London. In other words, when he was recrowned the King's money could be issued only in East Anglia, Essex, Middlesex, Kent and Sussex and it was, therefore, a very profitable proposition for the limited number of boroughs within those confines to issue it. The natural result followed, dormant mints were revived, and boroughs that had never coined before now claimed and exercised their privilege of a mint and one moneyer under the Common Law, but really under that of Athelstan passed at Greatley in Hampshire.

Castle Rising.—Two of these boroughs were Castle Rising and, as I shall show, Rye, and they both commenced to coin for the first time in 1141, the closing year of Stephen's first coinage. We will consider Castle Rising, shortly, first. It follows that if a borough was entitled to one moneyer only at a time, and we have a continuous sequence of one moneyer, there is no room for any other. At Castle Rising this is the case. The legends of two coins when read together indicate that a moneyer named Bertold commenced the coinage here, and his name occurs only on the last variety of Stephen's first coinage, that is, in 1141, with the mint-name *Risinges* contracted to *Ri*; a not quite certain attribution. He was, however, followed by Robert, who coined throughout Stephen's second and third coinages, Hawkins 269 and xviii, using the correct contraction *Ris* for *Risinges*. Finally, Stephen's fourth and last coinage, Hawkins 268, which was continued into the opening years of Henry II's reign, was issued by a moneyer named Hinn, with the borough's name almost in full as *Risinge*. I need not stress the argument that if we have a sequence of three moneyers, or even of two, coining at *Ri*, *Ris* and *Risinge*, the correct contractions of *Risinges*, two other consecutive moneyers coining at a place reading *Rice* and *Rie* can have nothing to do with Castle Rising.

Rye.—We are indebted to Mr. L. A. Vidler for correcting the history of Rye in Saxon times, by explaining that under the influences of his second wife, Emma of Normandy, Ethelred II first promised the great lordship of Brede, which included Rye, to the Norman Abbey of Fécamp; that Canute, her second husband, granted it in 1035, and that Edward the Confessor and William I confirmed his grant. Hence in Domesday Book we find that in 1086 the Abbot of Fécamp held Rameslie (the lordship of Brede) of the King, that it contained no fewer than five churches, and that

"in this Manor is the New Borough" with its 64 burgesses. The late Dr. Round, in *Feudal England*, p. 568, tells us that we must look for this *novus burgus* of Domesday "at Winchelsea or Rye," but he leaves the question at that.

If we can prove that Rye had a mint and that Winchelsea never had, it follows that Rye was the New Borough. In our Volume VI, Major P. Carlyon-Britton showed that the Anglo-Saxon coins formerly queried, or doubtfully attributed, to old Winchelsea, were really from the mint of Winchcombe, and we know of no others that could possibly suggest a coinage at the Sussex town. On the other hand, there is ample documentary evidence that in the twelfth century Rye was a borough, with a market, governed by its burgesses termed "the men of Ric," and later "the Barons of Rye," under their "Prudhommes," who, I suspect, were the two Bailiffs. Out of a common fund they were gradually buying back their town-dues and freedom from the Abbot of Fécamp, and used a seal of their own. Only the burgesses of a borough could do that, or hold a common fund. For detailed evidence of all this I would refer readers to the cartulary of the Abbey of Fécamp, printed in the Calendar of Documents preserved in France, pp. 37-53.

The importance of Rye at this period may be estimated from an entry in the Pipe Roll for 1130 which seems to have been overlooked in local history. It is that "William Fitz-Robert of Hastings owes the returns for the *lastage* of Hastings and of Rye." Thus the market dues of Rye are classed with those of Hastings, and accounted for directly to the King's Sheriff, and not through the Abbot of Fécamp. This, again, suggests the status of a borough.

We will now turn to the numismatic evidence which in this case is not a matter of opinion but of proof. It opens with a coin of the latest variety of Stephen's first type, issued, therefore, in 1141, and probably about the time of his second Coronation at Canterbury. It reads, obverse, **✠ STIEFNE :**, reverse, **✠ OH :** **RIEE :** Unfortunately the moneyer's name is illegible, but another specimen tells us, I think, that it was William (*Willelm*), and if so he was probably the moneyer William, then coining at Canterbury, and merely sent down to start the new mint. But with the new coinage of Easter, 1142, Hawkins 209, Rye supplied its own moneyer, Radulf, Rawulf or Raul, as he variously spells his name on the coins, and of his coinage we have to-day five or six pennies and one (cut) halfpenny, from several different dies, which, therefore, indicate a considerable output from the mint. The obverses continue the same legend as before, but the reverses vary as **✠ RADVLF : ON : RIE**, **✠ RAPVLF : ON : RIE**, and **✠ RAVL : ON : RIE**, for Ralph of, or at, Rye.

A moneyer was not the actual coiner, but usually one of the wealthiest burgesses who farmed the mint from the town, just as a Sheriff farmed the county. Some moneyers at this time founded churches, one at Norwich was the progenitor of the House of Howard, and another at London was Gilbert Becket, father of the Archbishop. So Radulf, or Ralph, of Rye, as we shall see, was, or became, a very wealthy man—I wonder if he was the “Prudhomme”? Probably he continued coinage at the mint until the close of the reign, although we do not know of any coins of Rye after this second type. But that does not at all imply that there were none, for the later coins are fewer, and so rarer to-day. The reason why I believe that Radulf continued to coin at Rye until the accession of Henry II is that the mint would then be closed, for many of Stephen’s mints and all that were new during his reign were then suppressed, and as we find him transferred to Canterbury and coining there for the first time, as Raul, for Henry II, it is probable that he did not leave Rye until the mint was discontinued.

What the trouble was at Canterbury I do not know, but in 1176-7 certain moneyers there were heavily amerced or fined, and owing to this we are indebted to the Pipe Roll for clenching the argument that Radulf of Rie on the coins was Radulf of Rye. The entry is that “Radulf of Rye, moneyer at Canterbury, and his wife were fined 1,000 marks; they paid 100 marks, and still owe £600”—a very large sum indeed in those days.

The story of Radulf, therefore, proves that his coins were from the mint of Rye, and, in turn, the mint at Rye proves that Rye was the “New Borough” of Domesday.

THE BRITISH NUMISMATIC SOCIETY,

1, UPPER MONTAGUE STREET, BLOOMSBURY, LONDON, W.C. 1.

Patron—

HIS MAJESTY KING GEORGE V.

BALLOTING LIST

For the election of Officers and Council for the ensuing year.

AT THE ANNIVERSARY MEETING, MONDAY, DECEMBER 1st,
1930, at 6 p.m.

The Ballot will be opened at 6.30 p.m. and closed at 7 p.m.

*VOTES may be recorded on this Voting Form either by Post or at the Meeting.
For directions, see below.*

"No member whose annual subscription is unpaid shall be capable of giving a vote."
Chap. VII., iv., of the Rules.

The following are the names of members recommended by the Council for the under-mentioned offices in the ensuing year.

This blank column is for the substitution of any name or names preferred by the voter.
Ink only to be used.

PRESIDENT.

Lieut.-Colonel H. W. MORRIESON, F.S.A.,
F.R.S.A.

VICE-PRESIDENTS.

THOMAS G. BARNETT, F.S.A.

ERNEST C. CARTER, M.D., M.R.C.P.

V. B. CROWTHER-BEYNON, M.B.E., M.A., F.S.A.

Miss FARQUHAR, F.R.Hist.S.

Major W. J. FREER, V.D., D.L., F.S.A.

F. A. WALTERS, F.S.A.

DIRECTOR.

W. J. ANDREW, F.S.A.

TREASURER.

Sir WILLIAM H. WELLS, F.S.A.

LIBRARIAN.

H. ALEXANDER PARSONS.

SECRETARY.

H. W. TAFFS, M.B.E.

COUNCIL.

Continuing Members.*

G. C. BROOKE, M.A., F.S.A.
FRANK E. BURTON, J.P., F.S.A.
Lieut.-Colonel C. L. EVANS.
WILLOUGHBY GARDNER, F.S.A., D.Sc.
HORACE HERBERT KING.
J. O. MANTON.
Lieut.-Colonel M. B. SAVAGE, C.B.E., D.S.O.
ERNEST H. WHEELER.
CHARLES WINTER.

New Members.

A. E. BAGNALL.
LIONEL L. FLETCHER, F.R.S.A.I.
J. S. SHIRLEY-FOX, R.B.A.
GRANT R. FRANCIS, F.S.A.
LORD GRANTLEY, D.L., J.P., F.S.A.
RICHARD C. LOCKETT, J.P., F.S.A.
The Rev. EDGAR ROGERS, O.B.E., M.A., F.S.A.

* Members will understand that under Chap. VII., S.v., of the Rules the Council have no power to recommend the names of more than nine continuing Members.

The Member, or, in the case of an Institution, an Official, will sign his or her name in ink, and if signed within the British Isles, a penny stamp should be affixed according to Inland Revenue regulations.

Signed . . .

rd. Stamp.

DIRECTIONS FOR VOTING.

VOTING BY POST, or otherwise than personally at the Meeting.

If you approve of the list as recommended by the Council, you will sign your name in ink and return the form, in a closed envelope, endorsed "VOTE," and addressed to the Secretary, 1, Upper Montague Street, Bloomsbury, London, W.C. 1. This must be delivered at or before 6 p.m. on the day preceding that of the Meeting.

If you prefer to substitute other names of members for all or any of those recommended by the Council, you will fill in the same in ink opposite the names or name of those you do not wish to support, sign the form and return it in the same manner as before mentioned.

The Secretaries will deliver the votes unopened to the Scrutators at the Meeting.

VOTING PERSONALLY AT THE MEETING.

You may deliver this form duly signed, or filled in and signed, as before mentioned, provided you do so in person to the Scrutators at the Meeting between 6.30 p.m. and 7 p.m. No envelope is necessary.

It is essential that the vote be upon this printed form and signed by you.

The Scrutators alone will be aware of the contents of the votes, and they will preserve secrecy thereon. Subject to Chapter VI., ii., of the Rules they will destroy the votes at the close of the Meeting.

The above directions are merely offered for the assistance of members, and if by inadvertence there is any discrepancy with the Rules the latter must of course prevail. The Rules of the Society are printed in Volumes I. and XI.

British Numismatic Society.

I, UPPER MONTAGUE STREET,
BLOOMSBURY,
LONDON, W.C.1.

January 21st, 1931.

PATRON :

HIS MAJESTY KING GEORGE V.

NOTICE.

ORDINARY MEETING.

Wednesday, January 28th, at 6 o'clock p.m.

Lieut.-Colonel H. W. MORRIESEN, F.S.A., *President, in the Chair.*

Paper.—"Some Medals and Counters and their historical allusions."

By V. B. Crowther-Beynon, M.B.E., M.A., F.S.A.

The rest of the evening will be devoted to a special exhibition of coins, medals, and objects of numismatic interest, and these are earnestly invited.

Council Meeting at 5.30 p.m.

H. W. TAFFS,
Hon. Secretary.

REPORT.

ANNIVERSARY MEETING.

Monday, December, 1st, 1930.

Lieut.-Colonel H. W. MORRIESON, F.S.A., *President, in the Chair.*

Mr. Cyril William Hurst was elected a Member.

The Council's Report, which with the Treasurer's Accounts is printed later, was read by the Secretary and unanimously adopted.

The President addressed the Meeting and in moving the adoption of the Report drew *inter alia* the attention of the Members to that part of the Report which augured a probable and necessary change in the issue of volumes by the Society. That change would be effected on the completion of the next volume, which would mark the end of the second series. Apart from the fact that motives of economy certainly suggested an alteration in size and possibly in quality of paper, he thought that a change from the size of paper used in our present volume would not be an unwelcome one to many of our Members. The President was particularly careful to stress that the Honorary Treasurer's report fully endorsed the advisability of the course proposed.

In the unavoidable absence of the Hon. Treasurer, Sir William Wells, F.S.A., the Secretary read, in detail, the Society's Accounts for the year. Votes of thanks were passed to Sir William Wells and to the Auditors, Mr. Lionel L. Fletcher and Mr. E. H. Wheeler, for their services. A vote of thanks also was passed unanimously to the President, Lieut.-Colonel H. W. Morrieson, for presiding at the Meetings and his work in connection with the Society's affairs.

THE BALLOT.

Mr. H. A. Parsons and Mr. H. J. Dakers having been appointed Scrutators, the ballot was duly taken, and the result was as follows :—

OFFICERS AND COUNCIL FOR 1931.

President :—Lieut.-Colonel H. W. Morrieson, F.S.A., F.R.S.A.

Vice-Presidents :—Thomas G. Barnett, F.S.A., Ernest C. Carter, M.D., M.R.C.P. ;
V. B. Crowther-Beynon, M.B.E., M.A., F.S.A. ; Miss Farquhar, F.R.Hist.S. ;
Major W. J. Freer, V.D., D.L., F.S.A. ; F. A. Walters, F.S.A.

Director :—W. J. Andrew, F.S.A.

Treasurer :—Sir William H. Wells, F.S.A.

Librarian :—H. Alexander Parsons.

Secretary :—H. W. Taffs, M.B.E.

Council :—A. E. Bagnall ; G. C. Brooke, Litt.D., F.S.A. ; Frank E. Burton, J.P., F.S.A. ; Lieut.-Colonel C. L. Evans ; Lionel L. Fletcher, F.R.S.A.I. ; Grant R. Francis, F.S.A. ; Willoughby Gardner, D.Sc., F.S.A. ; Lord Grantley, D.L., J.P., F.S.A. ; Horace Herbert King ; Richard C. Lockett, J.P., F.S.A. ; J. O. Manton ; The Rev. Edgar Rogers, O.B.E., M.A., F.S.A. ; Lieut.-Colonel M. B. Savage, C.B.E., D.S.O. ; J. S. Shirley-Fox, R.B.A. ; Ernest H. Wheeler ; Charles Winter.

A vote of thanks to the Scrutators was passed.

Presentations to the Library.

By Miss Helen Farquhar, F.R.Hist.S. : —*Royal Charities (Second Series), Part IV*, by the donor.

By Lieut.-Colonel H. W. Morrieson, F.S.A. : —*The Coinage of Lundy, 1645-6*, by the donor.

Paper.

TREASURE TROVE : THE LAW AND ITS ADMINISTRATION.

By G. C. BROOKE, LITT.D., F.S.A.

Mr. G. C. Brooke gave an account of the history of the Law of Treasure Trove. Anglo-Saxon charters in which reference to treasure trove had been found were now known to be spurious, and the earliest mention is of a fraudulent misappropriation of hidden treasure in the 12th century. A statute of Edward I, known from a later recital, lays upon the coroner the duty of making enquiry upon report of treasure being found.

The necessary points for the establishment of a find as treasure trove are that the treasure be gold or silver, that it be found hidden in the earth or in secret places above the earth but affixed to the soil, and that the owner cannot be ascertained.

Coke, in his Institutes (1628-1642), defined treasure as gold or silver only because these were in his time the only precious metals and the only metals of coins.

A jury may have difficulty at the present day in deciding whether objects found are treasure or not ; Russian platinum coins, for example, are neither gold nor silver ; English coins of our present currency are only 50 per cent. silver ; coins of Carausius were current as silver coins, and sometimes retain their original silver wash, but are of base metal. Are finds of such coins treasure trove or not ? Certainly coins of Edward VI containing less than 50 per cent. of silver have been declared treasure trove.

The definition that treasure trove must have been hidden in the earth or in secret places affixed to the soil implies the necessity of proving the *animus revertendi* on the part of the owner. Single coins found on the surface of the soil may be presumed to have been dropped accidentally and are therefore the property of the finder; grave burials were not intended to be recovered and are not therefore treasure trove. But coins found in a hollow flint lying on the surface of the ground have been declared treasure trove, because the flint must originally have been buried and have been thrown up to the surface in the course of time.

An interesting case of coins not being treasure trove because the owner could be ascertained was that of 1870, when coins found under the foundations of Blackfriars Bridge were returned to the Corporation of the City of London as the representatives of the Lord Mayor, Sir Thomas Chitty, who deposited them there in 1760. In this case the *animus revertendi* was lacking.

Prosecution for concealment is rare, but a famous case in 1860 led to two men being imprisoned for a year. In recent years the importance of the law from the archaeological standpoint has superseded the regard for it as revenue-producing. Consequently the tendency to reward the finder, rather than to depend upon the fear of the law, has been introduced in successive stages from 1871, when it was decided to pay the metal value to the finder, to 1886, when the antiquarian value was given after making a deduction for possible legal expenses, and finally in the present year the decision was reached that the finder should receive the full antiquarian value, without deduction, of such objects as were not returned to him.

THE COUNCIL'S REPORT.

(December 1st, 1930.)

The Council has the honour to present its Twenty-sixth Annual Report to the Members, and in so doing regrets to record that in the year 1930 the Society has suffered the loss of one of its Royal Members in the person of Her Majesty Victoria, Queen of Sweden, one who has taken an interest in the Society since 1924.

The Council also deeply regrets that death has again taken a rather severe toll on the Society's Members during the past year, as no fewer than seven Members have passed away, viz.:—Mr. Edward Beaumont, M.A., a Member since 1903; Mr. Hamilton Clements, a Member since 1924; Mr. Edward John French, M.A., a Member since

1921 : Mr. V. T. Hodgson, F.S.A., a Member since 1903 ; Dr. H. C. Mercier, a Member since 1923 ; Lieut.-Colonel W. Llewellyn Morgan, R.E., J.P., a Member since 1904 ; Mr. F. J. Thairllwall, a Member since 1903. As will be seen some of the above were original Members of the Society, though none had been active Members in the sense of having contributed papers to the *Journal*.

The Council also regrets to record the resignation from various causes of nine other Members.

On the other hand, the Council has pleasure in welcoming the following new Members :—

Mr. Alfred Anscombe, F.R.Hist.S., formerly an elected Member, then an Honorary Member since 1911, and now re-elected as an Ordinary Member.

Mr. Edward Samuel Anthony.

The Bavarian State Library, Munich.

The Bournemouth Public Libraries.

Mr. James Frederick Hayselden Checkley.

Mr. Eno Harry Clark.

Mr. Hugh J. Dakers, M.A.

Mr. Walter Hanks Day.

Mr. Gilbert Creswick Drabble.

Mr. Frederick William Harness.

Mr. Alan Weaver Hazelton.

The Hereford Public Library.

Mr. James Stewart Henderson, M.A., F.S.A.(Edin.), F.R.S.L.,
F.R.G.S., F.R.S.A.

Mr. Bernard Walter Hunt.

Mr. Henry Edgar Jacobs.

The Leeds City Museum.

Mr. Thomas Ollive Mabbott, Ph.D.

The Prussian State Library, Berlin.

Mr. Reginald Albert Richards.

Mr. Alfred Collison Savin.

Mr. Richard Cromwell Warner.

Mr. Bernard Joseph Maxwell Wright.

Mr. James Wright.

The Yorkshire Philosophical Society.

For the increase in the number of new Members we are indebted very largely to the generosity of Mr. R. Cyril Lockett and Major W. J. Freer, who gave £50 and £25 respectively towards the cost of printing an appeal setting forth the Society's objects and inviting new Members who were interested in the study of numismatics.

The circular met with a certain measure of success, yet on the whole your Council are disappointed in the results, for they were sanguine enough to hope for a larger influx of new Members if only in appreciation of the generous gifts from the two Members of the Council who made the Appeal possible. It is appreciated that in the present financial stress many are forced to curtail their expenses and subscriptions, yet it is hoped that present Members will not cease to do their utmost to recruit new blood and so help to restore the balance between the income and expenditure account. A careful scrutiny of the Treasurer's Accounts will make obvious the necessity for all Members to pull their weight in the Society.

The President, Lieut.-Colonel H. W. Morrieson has presided over most of the Meetings and is still indefatigable in his work of elucidating many of the problems of the Carolian period. With the passing of years Colonel Morrieson's interest in the study of coins remains unabated and the Council takes this opportunity also of congratulating him on his election as one of the Vice-Presidents of the Royal Numismatic—a Society of which he has been a Member or Fellow for over 50 years.

Sir William H. Wells, the Hon. Treasurer, has ever been a stalwart friend to the Society in managing its financial affairs, and the Society is to be congratulated in the fact that Sir William has allowed himself to be nominated as Treasurer for the ensuing year, though he has made it quite clear that it must be his last year, as his engagements will not permit of his carrying on the duties after this year. Our best thanks are due to Sir William for nursing as he has done the finances of the Society. The Council realizes that his vacancy at the end of 1931 will not be easily filled. We will leave him to make his own Report on the Balance Sheet, which will be found printed later.

Your Council desires to take this opportunity of again thanking Mr. Anscombe for his labours on behalf of the Society in acting as Editor, and it is with deep regret that we have to announce that owing to serious domestic illness Mr. Anscombe has been forced to resign the Editorship. Realizing, as the Council does, that his place will not be filled very easily, it regrets still more the cause which has necessitated his resignation. Mr. Anscombe has already produced his third volume since his election to the post, and this will already be in Member's hands.

It is the intention of the Council to issue the next volume (Volume XX) uniform with the rest of the series, and this will be the final volume in the Second Series. On the completion of this Second Series—some time in 1932—the Society will have to consider

seriously the question of the issue for the next series. The Council are very averse from extending the length of the intervals at which the volume is produced, but it would appear advisable that the size and quality of the paper used be altered and possibly a slight reduction effected in the number of pages to each volume. As the Treasurer points out in his Report it is impossible for the Society to issue such volumes as we are doing at present and so frequently without encroaching very largely on our capital reserves. Every Member will realize that such a course of action spells disaster in the more or less near future. It is thought that the reduction in size in the volume would not be an unwelcome change to many Members. Here again, the rise or fall in Membership will be an important factor in any future decision as to our policy.

Mr. H. A. Parsons continues to earn the gratitude of the Society by the efficient way in which he fills the post of Librarian. Various donors have added to our Library, and these have been acknowledged in our Reports.

Donations to the Society include a further guinea each from Messrs. A. E. Bagnall, T. G. Barnett, F. E. Burton, Dr. E. C. Carter, W. Longman, and Miss Farquhar. Also a donation again from Miss Farquhar of Ten Pounds towards the cost of the plates for her article in the volume, and a donation of half a guinea from a Mr. J. D. Webster (not a Member) through Mr. Anscombe. We are indebted to Mr. E. H. Wheeler as usual for stationery and printing.

The Council desires to express its thanks to Mr. L. L. Fletcher and to Mr. E. H. Wheeler for undertaking the duties of Auditors, and to Messrs. H. A. Parsons and H. J. Dakers for acting as Scrutators of the Ballot to be held this evening.

The Council would like to see a great improvement in the attendances at our Meetings, for many of the papers have been particularly interesting, and discussion which takes place at the Meetings on such papers is always informative. The exhibitions have been both varied and very interesting.

In conclusion, may it be permitted for the Secretary to again stress the point that papers on numismatic subjects are always welcome. The infusion of so much "new blood" as has taken place this year, will it is hoped lead to the production of papers on new subjects, for no journal should have to depend for its articles on a certain few of the early Members of the Society. In extending a welcome to so many friends overseas and in America it is trusted that the Society may have the pleasure also of welcoming papers on the Colonial and American coinages, for there is no need to say that

the Mother Country is just as interested in the numismatic history of the Colonial and American coinages, as doubtless those overseas and in America are interested in the numismatic history of the Mother Country.

Sir William Wells, the Honorary Treasurer, in presenting the accounts for the present year, pointed out that the heavy expense had been in respect of Volume XIX. The cost of the volume, however, £476 6s. 8d. (making with £4 3s. previously expended, £480 9s. 8d.) showed a decrease in expenditure as compared with the previous volume of nearly £70.

Subscriptions during the year were just over £230, a small increase over 1929, and the income from investments amounted to £72. On the other hand, the expenses other than the volume amounted to £200 4s. 1d., as compared with £154 15s. 3d. in the previous year. It should be borne in mind, however, that included in this sum of £200 4s. 1d. was the cost of the appeal for new Members, which had been specially provided for through the generosity of Mr. R. C. Lockett and Major W. J. Freer, who subscribed £50 and £25, respectively, for that purpose. Sir William again drew the attention of Members to the fact that the heavy expense of the volume resulted in a deficiency on this year's income of £327 7s. 4d., which would mean a realization of investments to cover the deficiency.

Special donations during the year amounted to £16 16s. 6d. and the sum of £27 10s. 2d., referred to in last year's report, had now been recovered in respect to Income Tax.

The British Numismatic Society.

INCOME AND EXPENDITURE ACCOUNT FOR THE YEAR ENDED NOVEMBER 18TH, 1930.

DR.				CR.
	<i>Expenditure.</i>		<i>Income.</i>	
	£ s. d.		£ s. d.	£ s. d.
To printing and stationery (including cost of appeal for new Members)	81 5 6	By subscriptions received for 1930 ...	219 9 0	
" postages	13 13 2	" subscriptions in arrear for 1926-1929 received	10 19 0	
" expenses of meetings, rent to September 29th, 1930... ..	30 0 0		-----	230 8 0
" sundry expenses	22 15 5	" dividends and interest		72 6 9
" Secretaries' expenses... ..	52 10 0	" sales of back volumes		2 2 0
" amount expended on Volume XIX of the <i>Journal</i> (making with £4 3s. previously expended, £480 9s. 8d.)	476 6 8	" donations—		
		A. E. Bagnall... ..	I I 0	
		T. G. Barnett... ..	I I 0	
		F. E. Burton	I I 0	
		Dr. E. C. Carter	I I 0	
		Miss Farquhar	II I 0	
		W. Longman	I I 0	
		J. D. Webster	0 10 6	
			-----	16 16 6
		" Income Tax recovery		27 10 2
		" balance, being deficit for year carried to General Purposes Fund		327 7 4
	£676 10 9			£676 10 9

BALANCE SHEET, November 18th, 1930.

Harrison and Sons, Ltd., Printers in Ordinary to His Majesty, St. Martin's Lane, W.C.2.

Liabilities.			Assets.		
	£	s. d.		£	s. d.
To subscriptions received in advance			By investments at cost or book values—		
.. sundry creditors—			£321 14s. 6d. 4 per cent. Con-		
Harrison & Sons, Ltd., <i>re</i>			solidated Stock	250	0 0
Volume XIX of the <i>Journal</i>	410	9 11	£1,050 2½ per cent. Consolidated		
Sundries	12	18 6	Stock	577	10 0
			£500 New South Wales 4 per		
.. <i>J. Sanford Saltus Medal Fund</i> —			cent. Stock, 1933	503	4 6
Capital Account (<i>per contra</i>) ...			£213 1s. 1d. India 3½ per cent.		
Income Account as at Novem-			Stock	200	0 0
ber 18th, 1929	12	0 7			
Dividends received during year				1,530	14 6
to date	5	16 8	.. <i>J. Sanford Saltus Medal Fund</i> —		
			£166 14s. 11d. India 3½ per cent.		
	17	17 3	Stock (<i>per contra</i>)	161	16 2
Less Cost of Medal awarded ...	14	14 0			
				1,692	10 8
			(The market value of the above		
.. <i>General Purposes Fund</i> —			Investments at November		
As at November 18th, 1929 ...	1,820	1 10	18th, 1930, was £1,599 2s. 7d.)		
Deduct deficit for year trans-			.. Library at cost as at November		
ferred from Income and			18th, 1929		
Expenditure Account ...	327	7 4		151	12 5
			.. Cash at Bank—		
			Current Account	40	2 3
			Deposit Account	200	0 0
				240	2 3
				£2,084	5 4
				£2,084	5 4

AUDITORS' REPORT.

We beg to report to the Members that we have obtained all the information and explanations we have required. No credit has been taken for subscriptions in arrear.

We have examined the above Balance Sheet with the Books and Vouchers of the Society, and are of opinion that, subject to the above remark, the same is properly drawn up so as to exhibit a true and correct view of the state of the Society's affairs according to the best of our information and the explanations given to us and as shown by the Books of the Society.

(Signed) GILBERTS, HALLETT & EGLINTON, Chartered Accountants,
51, Coleman Street, London, E.C.2.

On behalf of the Society—

LIONEL L. FLETCHER
ERNEST HENRY WHEELER | Auditors.

November 25th, 1930.

British Numismatic Society.

I, UPPER MONTAGUE STREET,
BLOOMSBURY,
LONDON, W.C.I.

February 18th, 1931.

PATRON :
HIS MAJESTY KING GEORGE V.

NOTICE.

ORDINARY MEETING.

Wednesday, February 25th, at 6 o'clock p.m.

Lieut.-Colonel H. W. MORRIESON, F.S.A., *President, in the Chair.*

Papers.—The Coinage of Oxford, 1642–46. Part II.—The Gold Coinage. By Lieut.-Colonel H. W. Morrieson, F.S.A.

To illustrate this paper Mr. R. C. Lockett, F.S.A., has promised to exhibit specimens from his extensive collection of Charles I.

An Addenda to the Mints of Thomas Bushill. By Lieut.-Colonel H. W. Morrieson, F.S.A.

Exhibitions of coins, medals, and objects of numismatic interest, especially those relating to the above subjects, are invited.

Council Meeting at 5.30 p.m.

H. W. TAFFS,
Hon. Secretary.

REPORT.

ORDINARY MEETING.

Wednesday, January 28th, 1931.

In the unavoidable absence of the President, Lieut.-Colonel H. W. MORRIESON, one of the Vice-Presidents, Major W. J. FREER, was unanimously voted to the Chair.

Presentation to the Library.

By Mr. W. Francklyn Paris :—*Personalities in American Art*, by the donor. The book contains a notice of the late J. Sanford Saltus, a former President and Vice-President of the Society.

Exhibitions.

By Mr. A. E. Bagnall :—A collection of English coins mostly early pennies :—

Aethelstan Penny of Hereford mint. Reverse, HVNLÆF MO
HERFO.

Aethelwulf of Wessex, Penny, struck by the moneyer
TORHTVLF.

Burgred Penny of the moneyer HEAWVLF.

Eadweard the Martyr Pennies of York mint. One with
reverse ÆLFSTAN-M-O EFE, and the other with reverse
ODÆ M-O EFERDIL.

Plegmund, Archbishop of Canterbury, Penny.

St. Eadmund of East Anglia, two pennies.

Harthacnut Penny.

Harold II Penny of Worcester mint with reverse DILINL
ON DIIHRI.

William I Penny of Hereford mint.

Henry I Penny of Hereford mint, believed to be unique.

Stephen. Three pennies of Hereford mint.

Alfred Penny of London mint.

Charles I Half-crown, attributed to Hartlebury Castle mint.

By Mr. V. B. Crowther-Beynon :—The Medals and Elizabethan Counters in illustration of his paper.

By Miss Helen Farquhar :—In connection with Mr. Crowther-Beynon's paper on sixteenth and seventeenth century counters, Miss Helen Farquhar brought four struck pieces showing the excellence attained by the mill and press in the time of Elizabeth and James I in 1602 and 1603 :—

1. *Med. Ill.*, Vol. 1, p. 188, No. 3. Thomas Sackville, Baron Buckhurst, afterwards Earl of Dorset, Lord Treasurer.
2. *Med. Ill.*, Vol. 1, p. 189, No. 5. Thomas Cecil, Lord Burghley, afterwards Earl of Exeter.
3. *Med. Ill.*, Vol. 1, p. 189, No. 6. Sir Robert Cecil, Secretary to the King and Master of the Court of Wards.
4. *Med. Ill.*, Vol. 1, p. 190, No. 7. Sir Edward Coke, Attorney-General, afterwards Chief Justice of Common Pleas and King's Bench.

These are official or private Reckoning Counters.

Miss Farquhar also brought a box of silver counters engraved *circa* 1616 and 1618. Such boxes of counters were used in private houses for reckoning, whilst Roman figures were still in use in keeping accounts. The best-known sets are those called in *Medallic Illustrations*, Vol. 1, pp. 379 and 380, Nos. 281 and 282, "The Sovereigns of England." It is rare to find a set formed of contemporary portraiture and it is probable that the jetton portraying James with his son Prince Charles (*Med. Ill.*, Vol. 1, p. 376, No. 272), was originally issued for single presentation, like a Royal photograph of the present time.

At the time of writing her two articles on the "Silver Counters of the Seventeenth Century" for the Royal Numismatic Society, published in the *Numismatic Chronicle* in 1916 and 1925, Miss Farquhar had not met with a series of counters portraying James and Charles enclosed in a contemporary box, and even now she thinks it probable that the contents of two boxes have been mixed, or that half the original counters were lost and the set was made up some two or three years later. The original fifteen were probably engraved after the portrait by Crispin de Passe in or about 1616, and the other fifteen follow the portraits of about 1618, when the Prince first began to wear a small beard.

Miss Farquhar also brought about a score of the ever-ageing presentment of Prince Charles, of less and less good technique. She had examined some thirty under the microscope when writing her papers, and of this thirty found that only about eight were hand-engraved throughout; of these eight she found that five were of the unbearded type. Those taken *circa* 1628 from W. J. Delff's portrait after Mytens are mostly cast and hand tooled. The popularity of the counter is attested by the fact that its issue continued so long after the death of James. There are at least eight different varieties of which the commonest are of the sixth, seventh, and eighth types, and the successive changes in the beard follow mostly the print by William van de Passe in two states, issued in 1623-4 and 1627-8.

By Mr. Lionel L. Fletcher:—The two types of the Cornish penny token with the view of St. Michael's Mount. Also forty-one eighteenth-century half-penny tokens issued by London showmen.

By Mr. Alan Garnett:—

An oval Apprentice Badge (in copper). Obverse, Arms of the Tin Plate Workers. Reverse, "Thos. Cooke bound May 14th in the year 1747."

An oval Court Badge (in silver), of the Bakers Company. Obverse, Arms of the Guild. Reverse, Paul Aspinall. Admitted to the Livery, 1873. Elected on Court, 1899.

Circular brass counter $\frac{15}{16}$ in. diam. Obverse, Holbeck Pitt-Club—Games. Reverse, blank.

By the Hereford Public Library, Museum and Art Gallery (per Mr. A. E. Bagnall):—Medal struck to commemorate the Bicentenary of the death of Rubens. Antwerp, 1840. Medallist, HART.

By Lieut.-Colonel H. W. Morrieson:—Multiple Thalers of Ernst August and Christian Ludwig, the grandfather and father of George I of England:—

1½ Thalers Ernst August, 1681.

2 Thalers Ernst August, 1688.

3 Thalers Christian Ludwig 1654—with view of Celle.

4 Thalers Christian Ludwig, 1664.

5 Thalers Christian Ludwig, 1664.

By Mr. H. Alexander Parsons :—A variety of the Dragon Type Styca of Aethelred II, not published in the British Museum Catalogue of Anglo-Saxon coins. It differs from the usual examples in having on the obverse, the design of a cross with a pellet in each angle, instead of a cross surrounded by a circle of pellets, and in reading RE instead of REX. These Dragon Stycas of Aethelred II are very rare and it is believed that only two or three specimens remain in private hands.

By Mr. H. W. Taffs :—

A portrait plaque, with full face, of Oliver Cromwell.

Medal to commemorate the Meeting of the Scientific Congress of France at Nimes. The prototype of this medal is a coin of Octavianus and Agrippa, struck at Nimes (Colonia Nemausus).

Strip of four Royal Farthings of Charles I with mint-mark rose.

Halfpenny of George II, countermarked with negro's head.

Japanese medal to commemorate the fifteenth anniversary of the adoption of gold standard currency, 1912.

By Mr. Richard Cromwell Warner :—

Medal of Oliver Cromwell, engraved on a silver disc. Obverse, Cromwell's head on a brewing barrel with brewery and casks and Cromwell's shield of arms hanging on wall behind him. Inscription, CROMWELLUS VICTOR PERDUELLIS. Reverse, Masaniello in fisherman's cap, with net in hand, and behind him is Naples in flames and an army of spearmen, with people putting loot into carts. Inscription, MASSANELLO VANUS ES REBELLIS.

Thomas Aniello was a native of Amalfi who rebelled against the Spanish governor of Naples in 1647 and ruled Naples from 7th July to 16th July, when he was murdered by his own party. Only one other specimen of this is known and that is in the British Museum. Unrecorded by Henfrey.

Paper.

SOME MEDALS AND COUNTERS AND THEIR HISTORICAL ALLUSIONS.

By V. B. CROWTHER-BEYNON, M.B.E., F.S.A.

Mr. Crowther-Beynon exhibited a series of counters *temp.* Elizabeth and some historical medals and contributed the following interesting notes.

ELIZABETH COUNTER, 1585.

Obverse : Elizabeth crowned and seated to right is holding a rose-branch in the left hand. At her side is a basket from which she is taking roses and presenting them to two deputies of the United Provinces of the Netherlands. *Legend* : MACTE·ANIMI·ROSA·NECTARE·IMBUTA. (Take courage, the rose is imbued with nectar.) *Mint-mark* : A rose.

Reverse : The manger or feeding trough of a stable from which a horse and an ass are eating hay. On the opposite side of the manger are two Spaniards in high hats. One of the figures is eating hay, the other helping himself to a handful from the trough. *Legend* : SPRETA·AMBROSIA·VESCITOR (*sic* for -TUR) FENO, 1585. (Despising ambrosia, he feeds on hay.)

The Netherlands at this time were endeavouring to persuade Elizabeth to accept the Sovereignty of their country and to protect them against the power of Spain. The Queen, however, refused, and only consented to give a rather half-hearted support to their cause. In this medal the help of England (typified as the rose) is likened to ambrosia and the nectar of the Gods. On the other hand, Spain, having refused this ambrosial food is depicted as suffering want and hardship. The Spanish forces had recently become shut up in Antwerp and Nimeguen, which had fallen into their hands, and were actually undergoing very serious privations.

ELIZABETH COUNTER, 1586.

Obverse : Elizabeth crowned and seated facing, has on her right a standing attendant, perhaps meant for the Earl of Leicester. He holds an open book on which swords are resting. The Queen is handing a sword to two deputies of the United Provinces. *Legend* : E. R. EST·ALTRIX·ESVRIENTIUM·EVM. (Queen Elizabeth is the nourisher of those who hunger after Him (God).) *In exergue*, 1586.

Reverse : An upright sword whose point is in a radiant cloud bearing the name of Jehovah in Hebrew letters. *Legend* : SERMO·DEI·QVO·ENSE·ANCIPI·ACVTIOR. (The word of God is sharper than any 2-edged sword—a quotation from Hebrews iv, 12.) *Mint-mark* : Rose.

Leicester was considered the champion of Protestantism and is here supporting Elizabeth who is offering the assistance of a sword

to the United Provinces, at the same time emphasizing the need of reliance on the Almighty, as suggested by the two legends. Leicester was sent out to the Netherlands by Elizabeth to make a show of helping the Dutch Protestants. It was during this campaign that the siege of Zutphen occurred, in the course of which the chivalrous Sir Philip Sidney met his death.

ELIZABETH COUNTER, 1586.

Obverse : Two hands united by a knot, with the word SPES between them, are held up towards a crowned heart, on either side of which are the letters ·P·—·B· (Populi Belgici). *Legend* : COR·NOBILE·AFFLICTIS·OPITVLATVR. (The noble heart succours the afflicted.) *Mint-mark* : A cross patée.

Reverse : An inscription in nine lines : 1586 BELGIA·HISP·TYRANNIDE·OPPRESSA·PORTV·SVBITA·VI·OBRVTA·AVXIL(ium)·A·DEO·ET·SER'(ena) ANGLIAE·REG'(ina)·EXPECT(at). (Belgia, oppressed by the tyranny of Spain (and) overwhelmed in port by sudden violence, looks for assistance from God and the Serene Queen of England.)

PORTV, which Van Loon translates "Portugal" seems to mean that Belgia's troubles were like those of a ship wrecked in its own harbour. This is another medal referring to the assistance given by Elizabeth to the Netherlands. The Belgians are here acknowledging the help which the noble heart of the Queen is affording.

ELIZABETH COUNTER, 1586.

Obverse : Shield of Zealand, garnished and crowned (a demi-lion issuing from waves). *Legend* : LVCTOR·ET·EMERGO. (I struggle and emerge) the motto of Zealand, 1586.

Reverse : Crowned shield of Zealand surrounded by the shields of her seven chief towns. *Legend* : AVTORE·DEO·FAVENTE·REGINA. (God the author, the Queen the Protector.) *Mint-mark* : Castle (for Middelburg).

This medal refers to the satisfaction felt by the United Provinces at the failure of the Spanish to effect the capture of Bergen-ap-Zoom, which they attribute to the assistance of the Almighty aided by Queen Elizabeth.

ELIZABETH COUNTER, 1588.

Obverse : Four persons kneeling in prayer to left. Above are rays issuing from clouds. *Legend* : HOMO · PROPONIT · DÉVS · DISPONIT · (Man proposes, God disposes.) *In exergue* : 1588. *Mint-mark* : Rose.

Reverse : A Spanish ship breaking in two. *Legend* : HISPANI · FVGIVT · ET · PEREVNT · NEMINE · SEQVETE. (The Spaniards flee and perish, no one pursuing.) *Mint-mark* : Cross.

Refers to the defeat of the Spanish Armada. The obverse represents the devotion of the people, and their gratitude for deliverance, which they ascribe to God. The reverse represents the final phase of the naval engagement in the Channel. The Spanish fleet after being severely handled by the English endeavoured to make their escape by the North Sea and round Scotland. The gale which sprang up scattered them, however, and only fifty-three ships survived to find their way back to Spain. Lord Howard at first attempted to follow the enemy, but owing to shortage of ammunition was forced to return, leaving the Spanish ships "with no one following," as the legend on this counter says.

ELIZABETH COUNTER, 1589.

Obverse : Elizabeth, seated in a car, holds a palm branch and a large book open and inscribed with the opening of the Lord's Prayer in Dutch. *Legend* : TANDEM · BONA · CAVSA · TRIUMPHAT · (At length the good cause triumphs.) 1589.

Reverse : A tree in which a nest of young birds are defending themselves against a bird of prey. Across the tree : BELLV · NECESS · (arium). (Necessary War.) *Legend* : SI · NON · VIRIBVS · AT · CAVSA · POTIORES. (If not in strength, yet in one cause more powerful.) *Mint-mark* : Rose.

Struck in Holland the year after the defeat of the Spanish Armada. It probably refers to the Queen's solemn procession in a triumphal car to St. Paul's for a public Thanksgiving Service. The reverse represents Spain as a predatory bird attacking England (or perhaps the Protestants).

ELIZABETH COUNTER, 1596.

Obverse : Standing figures of Faith and Constancy joining hands and appealing to Jehovah, whose name in Hebrew letters is seen above in a radiated cloud. *Legend* : FIDE · ET · CONSTANTIA. (By Faith and Constancy.)

Reverse : A hand issuing from the clouds of heaven is striking a sow with a stone. *Legend* : CAESA · FIRMABANT · FOEDERA · PORCA. (They used to confirm treaties by slaying a sow.) *Mint-mark* : Rose.

Virgil's Æneid viii, 639 :

Post idem inter se posito certamine reges
Armati Jovis ante aram paterasque tenentes
Stabant et caesa jungebant foedera porca.

"Afterwards, when their strife had been composed, the armed kings stood before the altar of Jupiter holding libation dishes and joined their pledges (or made their treaty) by the slaying of a sow."

Among the Romans a treaty was confirmed by a Priest smiting a sow with a stone, imprecating destruction on those who broke their covenant as he there destroyed the sow.

In 1596 Henry IV of France sent Marshal de Bouillon to negotiate a peace between France, England, and the United Provinces, with the object of resisting the power of Spain in those countries. The "Faith and Constancy" represented on the obverse was not conspicuous in the conduct of Henry IV of France, who broke faith with his treaty-allies by concluding a peace with Spain without the consent or even the knowledge of the other parties to the treaty.

ELIZABETH COUNTER, 1596.

Obverse : Three armed soldiers join hands over an altar which bears an incuse inscription LIBERT(as) PATR(iae). (The liberty of our country.) *Legend* : COMMVNIS · QVOS · CAVSA · MOVET · SOCIAT. (It unites those whom a common cause impels.) *Mint-mark* : Rose.

Reverse : An armed soldier points with a wand to an inscription on a tablet which is attached to a column and which reads (incuse) : ODIVM · TYRANNIDIS. (Hatred of tyranny.) *Legend* : TITVLVS · FOEDERIS · CI · I · NCVL. (The foundation of our Confederacy, 1596.)

Another reference to the Treaty of 1596 between Henry IV of France and the rulers of England and the United Provinces, in the cause of Liberty.

ELIZABETH COUNTER, 1597.

Obverse : The scene of the battle of Turnhout, near Breda in Holland. The troops of Prince Maurice of Nassau are seen pursuing the fleeing forces of Spain, while in the background are seen the buildings of Turnhout. *Legend* : VICTORIA · TVRNOTANA · 24 · IANVARII · 1597. (Victory of Turnhout, 24 January, 1597). *Mint-mark* : Rose.

Reverse : Crowned shields of France and England and an uncrowned shield of the United Provinces, all united with a cord. *Legend* : A · DOMINO · FACTVM · EST · ISTVD. (This is the Lord's doing [quoted from Ps. cxviii, 23].) *Mint-mark* : Rose.

This commemorates the sudden and successful attack on the Spanish forces near Turnhout. The Spaniards attempted a retreat but Prince Maurice, anticipating the movement, had despatched Sir Francis Vere and Count Hohenlo to intercept them. Prince Maurice was thus able to come up, and in the charge which followed 2,000 Spaniards were killed and 500 taken prisoners. In this engagement carbines were employed for the first time by Prince Maurice's cavalry, a fact which gave him a great advantage, his losses in the attack being only some ten men.

ELIZABETH COUNTER, 1601.

Obverse : The town of Rheinberg (in Prussia), invested by troops of Prince Maurice, aided by an English force. Above is the name of Jehovah, in Hebrew letters, among radiated clouds. *Legend* : HANC · CAPIMVS · VIRTUTE · DEI. (We capture this by the power of God.) *Mint-mark* : Cinqfoil.

Reverse : The town of Ostend, also invested by troops and by two ships. Above, the name of Jehovah, as on the obverse. Below, SC (Senatus consulto). *Legend* : DEFENDIMVS · ISTAM · CIVITATEM. (That we defend, 1601.) *Mint-mark* : Cinqfoil.

A counter struck in Holland by order of the States. Rheinberg was taken on 31st July, 1601, after a two months' siege by Prince Maurice, aided by 2,500 English under Lord Willoughby. At the same time Ostend was invested by the Archduke Albert of Austria, and seemed in imminent danger of capture, but a large body of

English, under Sir Francis Vere, came to the assistance of the defenders, and by his skilful adaptation of the natural difficulties of the ground and the improvements he effected in the defences, the town was enabled to hold out until September, 1604, when it surrendered on honourable terms, after a siege which has become memorable in military history.

MURDER OF SIR EDMUND BERRY GODFREY, 1678.

Obverse: Bust of Godfrey to right. Two hands are strangling him with his cravat. *Legend*: MORIENDO · RESTITUIT · REM · E · GODFREY. (E. Godfrey by his death re-established the State.)

Reverse: A rider on horseback, carrying a corpse before him. In front is another figure pretending to be drunk. Stars in the sky indicate that it is night, and Primrose Hill appears in the background. *Legend*: EQVO · CREDITE · TVCRI [*sic*] (Trust to the horse, Trojans). *Edge*: CERVICE · FRACTA · FIDEM · SVSTVLIT · ATLAS · XNS. 1678. (The Christian Atlas sustained the Faith with a broken neck.)

Sir Edmund Berry (or Edmundbury) Godfrey, an eminent magistrate and strong Protestant, incurred the hatred of the Catholics, who formed a plot to murder him, perhaps at the instigation of the infamous Titus Oates. Godfrey was enticed towards the Watergate at Somerset House by a tale that a brawl was going on there which he was besought to stop. One of the murder gang, Green by name, set upon him and strangled him. Some accounts say, with the victim's own cravat. After hiding the body for a day or two it was decided to remove the corpse at night into the outlying fields, where they could leave it with his own sword thrust through the body, as though it were a case of suicide. The first part of the journey was made with the body in a sedan chair, but when Soho Fields was reached one of the gang, named Hill joined the party with a horse, and lifting the body on to the saddle before him, and preceded by another of the accomplices, he continued on as far as the neighbourhood of Primrose Hill, intending, if any questions were asked, to pretend to be a party of drunken revellers, one of whom was incapable of walking. There the victim was left, as arranged, until found by passers-by in the morning. Three persons were hanged, after torture and confession, in connection with the crime, which created a great deal of excitement and religious controversy.

AMSTERDAM MUNICIPAL REWARD, 1696.

Obverse : Neptune holding a trident and standing in a chariot drawn by two seahorses. He raises his right hand to quell the stormy waves of the sea, which are being caused by two blowing faces issuing from clouds. *Legend* : MOTOS PRAESTAT COMPOSERE FLUCTVS. (It is best [or it is fitting] to still the agitated waves.)

Reverse : A gently rippling sea whereon is a nest of the Halcyon, containing four young birds. Behind, the sea is rising from the horizon, and over it is a large scroll inscribed HALCYONIBVS·REDVCTIS·SENATVS AMSTELOD CIVIBVS SVIS HOC ANTIQVAE VIRTVTIS SPECTATAEQ·FIDEI PRAEMIVM LARGITVR. *In exergue* : MDCXCVI. (Peaceful times being restored, the Council of Amsterdam presents to its citizens this reward of ancient valour and proved fidelity.)

In 1696 serious rioting took place in Amsterdam and the authorities were in considerable alarm. An appeal was made to the loyal section of the inhabitants, who came to the aid of law and order and quelled the insurrection. These loyalists received these medals in acknowledgment of their timely help. The medals were struck in three sizes. The legend on the obverse is from Virgil's *Æneid* 1, 135, where Neptune calms the tempest which *Æolus* had raised at *Juno's* request and which was threatening destruction to the Trojan ships. The reverse type refers to the fable that the Halcyon or Kingfisher built its floating nest in the winter and brooded for the 14 days before and after the shortest day, knowing that no storms would endanger the nest during that period, which came to be known as Halcyon days.

In classical mythology, Alcyone or Halcyone was daughter of *Æolus* and wife of *Ceyx*. Her husband met his death by drowning and Halcyone in her grief threw herself also into the sea ; whereupon the gods turned husband and wife into birds and also protected their nest, which floated on the sea, from damage by storms during the incubation of their eggs.

ANNE. Medal, 1709.

Obverse : Bust of Queen Anne to left, with legend as on her coins.
Below, I. C., for John Croker, Medallist.

Reverse: The allied forces under Marlborough attacking the French army, which is entrenched in a wood. Above, in the sky, a flying angel holding two large laurel wreaths. *Legend*: CONCORDIA · ET · VIRTUTE. (By unanimity and valour.) *In exergue*: GALLIS · AD · TAISNIÈRE · DEVICTIS · AVG · XXXI · MDCCIX. (The French defeated at Taisnières, August 31, 1709.)

This medal commemorates the battle usually called the battle of Malplaquet. The allies were intending to attack Mons, the French, under Marshal Villars, endeavouring to prevent this by a line of defences between the town and the River Sambre. Marlborough, however, by rapid marches and manœuvring, contrived to pass him and invested the place. Villars then resolved to attack by passing through the woods of Taisnières and Lanières, only to find Marlborough's forces drawn up on the other side. This is apparently the situation depicted on the medal. The battle which ensued ended in Villars having to retreat, the general himself being wounded, while the casualties were 12,000 on the French side and 20,000 on that of the allies. The right wing of the French army was drawn up on the plain of Malplaquet which gave its name to the battle. It is said that the co-operation and unanimity of the generals in command of the allied armies was very conspicuous during the operations, and that the word CONCORDIA in the reverse legend has reference to this fact.

SIR J. B. WARREN—1798.

Obverse: Bust of Sir John Borlase Warren. *Legend*: S^R J. B. WARREN BARONET. K.B.; (below) THE LORD OF HOSTS IS WITH US.

Reverse: An English warship engaging a French one. *Legend*: THE SISTER COUNTRY AGAIN RESCUED FROM INVASION. *In exergue*: BREST SQUADRON DEFEAT^D OFF TORY ISLAND · OCTOBER · 12 · 1798.

On September 16th, 1798, a French Squadron of ten ships and 3,000 men under Commodore Bompard sailed from Brest to make a raid upon Ireland. The squadron had been watched and reported, and when it reached the neighbourhood of Tory Island off the N.W. coast of Ireland (County Donegal) it was met by a British Squadron of four line-of-battle ships and four frigates under Commodore Sir John

Borlase Warren who at once gave chase. Four French frigates were captured, and of the rest several ships were captured when trying to escape during the next few days.

Sir John was born 1753. Commander in the Navy, 1779. Captain 1781. In 1794 he was made K.C.B. for capturing a French squadron in the Channel. His success in the Tory Island engagement secured him a Baronetcy and he passed through all the ranks until he became a full Admiral in 1810.

He was Commander-in-Chief on the North American Station in 1813, G.C.B. in 1815, and died 1822.

British Numismatic Society.

I, UPPER MONTAGUE STREET,
BLOOMSBURY,
LONDON, W.C.I.

March 18th, 1931.

PATRON :

HIS MAJESTY KING GEORGE V.

NOTICE.

ORDINARY MEETING.

Wednesday, March 25th, at 6 o'clock p.m.

Lieut.-Colonel H. W. MORRIESON, F.S.A., *President, in the Chair.*

Paper.—"The First Authorised issue of Edward the Confessor."

By H. Alexander Parsons.

Exhibitions of coins, medals, and objects of numismatic interest,
especially those relating to the above subject, are invited.

Council Meeting at 5.30 p.m.

H. W. TAFFS,
Hon. Secretary.

REPORT.

ORDINARY MEETING.

*Wednesday, February 25th, 1931.*Lieut.-Colonel H. W. MORRIESON, F.S.A., *President, in the Chair.**Presentation to the Library.*By Messrs. Spink and Son, Ltd.:—A bound copy of their *Numismatic Circular* for 1930.*Exhibitions.*By Mr. V. B. Crowther-Beynon:—A coin weight in silver for a rose ryal of James I; also a box of coin-scales and complete set of weights, *temp.* Charles I.

The box of coin-scales and weights is in very perfect condition and contained a series of twelve weights, being complete and apparently original: all have the "B" mark of Nicholas Briot. The box, which measures $6\frac{1}{4}$ inches by $2\frac{1}{4}$ inches and 1 inch deep, is ornamented on the lid, both outside and inside, with punched ornament. The fastening is by a brass spring-catch, and on the plate which extends across the width of the lid, the owner's initials, *E. G*, have been cut. Two of the weights are accommodated in the box proper, the remaining ten in a locker in the thickness of the lid, which closes with a hinged cover. There are also a number of "grain" weights in sheet brass, three being stamped with a C crowned.

By Miss H. Farquhar:—Unites of Charles I of Oxford Mint:

1. 1643. Early head and no mint-mark. A.I.
2. 1644. Mint-mark Shrewsbury plume; reverse as shilling No. 2. A.I.

By Mr. Lionel L. Fletcher:—Three varieties of the Money of Necessity of Cork, *circa* 1646, and four varieties of Youghal, 1646.

By Mr. R. Cyril Lockett :—A very fine collection of the Oxford gold coins of Charles I. in illustration of Colonel Morrieson's paper read during the evening.

Note.—The numbers A1, A2, etc., in this and the preceding exhibit refer to the classification by Colonel Morrieson, so that full descriptions of the types represented will be found in the paper when printed in the *Journal*. The exhibits consisted of :—

Treble Unites or Three-pound pieces :—

1642, A2, B1, B3 and B4.

1643, A1 (Mule of obverse die of 1642 and reverse die of 1643), C5, D2, D4, D6.

1644, B2, B3.

Unites :—

1642, A1, B2.

1643, A1, B1, C2, D3, D7, D8.

1644, A3, B3.

1645, B1, C2.

1646, from the Brice and Rostron collection.

Half-unites :—

1642, A1.

1643, B2.

1644, B2.

By Mr. J. O. Manton :—A gold Broad of Charles I. by Rawlins, with mint-mark lis. Also a silver proof of Charles II Broad, 1662, by Simon.

By Lieut.-Colonel H. W. Morrieson :—

1. A cast of the Shrewsbury treble-unite.
2. Oxford Half-crown of 1643 with reverse No. 15 (see Colonel Morrieson's own classification).
3. Oxford Shilling of 1643 (C.11), with plume of Half-crown (No. 15).

4. Oxford Shilling of 1643, with new reverse, No. 10.
5. Oxford Half-crown of 1645, B.8.
6. Aberystwith Sixpence.

By Mr. F. A. Walters :—Henry VII. A profile groat of the "tentative" issue of the third coinage, with the bust enclosed in a tressure. The mint-mark on the obverse is a lis, and that on the reverse a cross-crosslet. Only about four specimens are known so far.

Papers.

THE COINAGE OF OXFORD, 1642-46. PART II.—THE GOLD COINAGE.

By Lieut.-Colonel H. W. MORRIESON, F.S.A.

Colonel Morrieson remarked that his paper was merely a re-arrangement of the gold coins of Oxford mentioned in Dr. Nelson's paper published in the *British Numismatic Journal*, Volume XI, pp. 183-205, with a few others apparently unknown to him at the time, so as to agree with Colonel Morrieson's plan of obverses and reverses.

They consist of Half-unites, Unites, and Treble-unites. The Half-unite was struck in the years 1642, 1643 and 1644. In 1642 there are two obverses "A" and "B" and two reverses 1 and 2; in 1643, two obverses "A" and "B" and two reverses 1 and 2; in 1644, one obverse and one reverse.

The Unites were struck in all the years. In 1642 there are four obverses "A," "B," "C" and "D" and two reverses 1 and 2; in 1643 there are four obverses "A," "B," "C" and "D" and eight reverses 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7 and 8; in 1644 there are two obverses "A" and "B" and three reverses 1, 2 and 3; in 1645 there are three obverses "A" "B" and "C" and two reverses 1 and 2; and in 1646 there was one obverse and one reverse.

The Treble-unites were struck in 1642, 1643 and 1644. In 1642 there are two obverses "A" and "B" and four reverses, 1, 2, 3 and 4; in 1643 there are four obverses, "A," "B," "C" and "D" and eight reverses, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7 and 8; and in 1644 there are two obverses "A" and "B" and three reverses, 1, 2 and 3.

ADDENDA TO THE MINTS OF THOMAS BUSHILL.

By Lieut.-Colonel H. W. MORRIESON, F.S.A.

Colonel Morrieson enumerated and described various coins which had been brought to his notice since his papers on the Mints of Thomas Bushill had been written. They were :—

Aberystwith, one sixpence, A3.

Shrewsbury, a treble-unite with mint-mark two pellets on obverse, otherwise like those of Oxford, 1642.

Oxford, a new obverse die for a pound of 1642, "E" with reverse 2; half-crown 1645, B8; shilling 1644, E8; and shillings with two new reverse dies for 1643, 1st period Nos. 10 and 11. The last agrees with the peculiar plumes exhibited on the half-crowns 15 and 16.

Lundy, a new half-crown of 1646, with reverse 6.

British Numismatic Society.

I, UPPER MONTAGUE STREET,
BLOOMSBURY,
LONDON, W.C.I.

April 15th, 1931.

PATRON :

HIS MAJESTY KING GEORGE V.

NOTICE.

ORDINARY MEETING.

Wednesday, April 22nd, at 6 o'clock p.m.

Lieut.-Colonel H. W. MORRIESON, F.S.A., *President, in the Chair.*

The evening will be devoted to an exhibition of coins, medals and tokens, and other objects of numismatic interest. Exhibitions are specially invited.

Council Meeting at 5.30 p.m.

H. W. TAFFS,
Hon. Secretary.

REPORT.

ORDINARY MEETING.

Wednesday, March 25th, 1931.

Lieut.-Colonel H. W. MORRIESON, F.S.A., *President, in the Chair.*

Mr. Douglas Harold Whinney was elected a Member.

Mr. Walter Hanks Day and Mr. Eno Harry Clark were formally admitted Members of the Society, by the President.

Presentation to the Library.

By the Author, Mr. Leopold A. Vidler :—" Riddles of Rye."

Exhibitions.

By Dr. E. C. Carter :—Two Exeter Half-crowns of the Oxford type with ground under the horse. The shield on the reverse of one has the garniture upside down.

Also a shilling of Charles I—a rude imitation of the Aberystwith issue—which the exhibitor thought might be either a contemporary forgery or a product of a very unskilled loyalist.

Note.—With regard to the last coin the President was of opinion that this issue probably emanated from the issuer of the Kilkenny pieces.

By Mr. V. B. Crowther-Beynon :—

- (1) Brass matrix with arms, &c., of Timothy Neve (1694-1757) as Prebendary of Nassington (Northants) in Lincoln Cathedral. He was D.D. of St. John's College, Cambridge, Minor Canon of Peterborough (1729-45), Prebendary of Lincoln 1744, and Archdeacon of Huntingdon 1747. He also founded the "Gentlemen's Society of Peterborough."

Note.—The Prebendary House is still standing at Nassington.

- (2) A pattern or possibly a die-sinker's sample with inscription "FOR LONDON" 1828. The edge is inscribed ANNO REGNI SEPTIMO DECUS ET TUTAMEN.

By Mr. Walter H. Day :—A Gold Medal of Clement X of 1672, with inscription TRAVANTUS. Also a Cinque Port Medal of 1839 in gilt, with head of Wellington (by Wyon) on the obverse and a view of Dover Castle on the reverse.

By H. Alexander Parsons :—A variety of the "tentative" issue groats of Henry VII, profile type, not recorded in Mr. Raymond Carlyon-Britton's comprehensive list of these rare coins, published in the *British Numismatic Journal*, Vol. XVIII.

It bears the mint-mark lis on both sides, and the obverse legend reads **HERRIC·DI·GRAT·R·EX·ANGLIE·Z·RR**. The coin appears to be unique with this reading, and with the mint-mark lis both sides, but the shilling with similar characteristics has been recorded.

Mr. Parsons also exhibited coins of Harthacnut and Edward the Confessor, together with prints and coins of the latter, in illustration of his paper.

Paper.

THE FIRST AUTHORISED ISSUE OF EDWARD THE CONFESSOR.

By H. ALEXANDER PARSONS.

In presenting his paper under the above heading, Mr. Parsons stated that after reviewing the various types of coins which had hitherto been accepted as the initial emissions of the reign, he claimed that the few specimens known of the "Harthacnut" type were of the nature of "mule" types or emergency coins, and that a study of the money of York precluded the further acceptance of Type A in Hildebrand, Type i in the British Museum Catalogue, as the initial issue. The coins of York were marked with an annulet on the reverse, except in the case of one type, viz., Hildebrand C, British Museum Catalogue iii. The previous anomalous position of this latter issue would be rectified by constituting it as Type i, and in further support of this, Mr. Parsons described a complete sequence of "mule" types connecting the last issue of Harthacnut with the two types of Edward the Confessor in the revised order of (1) Hildebrand C, British Museum Catalogue iii, and (2) Hildebrand A and British Museum Catalogue i.

The paper will appear in full in the *Journal*.

British Numismatic Society.

I, UPPER MONTAGUE STREET,
BLOOMSBURY,
LONDON, W.C.1.

May 20th, 1931.

PATRON :

HIS MAJESTY KING GEORGE V.

NOTICE.

ORDINARY MEETING.

Wednesday, May 27th, at 6 o'clock p.m.

Lieut.-Colonel H. W. MORRIESON, F.S.A., *President, in the Chair.*

Paper.—"The Maundy." By Miss H. Farquhar, F.R.Hist.S. A lantern lecture.

Exhibitions of coins, medals, and objects of numismatic interest, especially those relating to the above subject, are invited.

Council Meeting at 5.30 p.m.

H. W. TAFFS,
Hon. Secretary.

REPORT.

ORDINARY MEETING.

Wednesday, April 22nd, 1931.

Lieut.-Colonel H. W. MORRIESON, F.S.A., *President, in the Chair.*

Mr. Leopold A. Vidler was elected a Member. The evening was devoted to a special exhibition.

Presentation to the Library.

By His Majesty the King of Italy :—Volume XII of his *Corpus Nummorum Italicorum*. A special vote of thanks was accorded to His Majesty, who is a Royal Member of the Society, for this additional volume to such a monumental work.

Exhibitions.

By Dr. E. C. Carter.—Charles I Half-Crown of Aberystwith mint, with obverse reading FRAN ET HIB. ; a Charles I Half-Crown of uncertain mint, which is a rough imitation of the Bristol issue ; also a James I Shilling with the fifth bust and with mint-mark bell over key on both obverse and reverse.

By Mr. V. B. Crowther-Beynon :—A scale-box (with scales and weights) of " Pontypool lacquer " and having a sunk oval panel in the centre. Thereon is the representation of a decanter and two glasses containing red wine—behind them two churchwarden pipes in " saltire." What is apparently a hunting toast encircles the oval—

HOUNDS (?) * * * * * HORSES [HEA]LTHY
HOLES WELL STOPT & FOXES PLENTY.

By Mr. H. J. Dakers :—Scottish Testoon of Mary, dated 1558. This piece has the letter A (perhaps for John Achesoun, who was then at the mint) in field of obverse below R. Burns says this is of exceptional rarity. Also a Mary bawbee with fluted cross, and with a crescent (or horseshoe?) in the lower angle of saltire on reverse. This variety does not appear in Burns.

By Mr. L. L. Fletcher: —Seven early brass tokens of Bristol having a ship on obverse, and five tickets of John Kirk St. Paul's Churchyard, issued about 1750.

By Mr. J. O. Manton: The following groats and half-groat: —

Edward IV of **LONDON** mint. A light groat (45 grs.) with mint-mark rose, having a fleur on breast and a quatrefoil each side of neck. The obverse legend commences **EWTRD** (an early die-sinker's error). The reverse has **RRTRD** and a small centre pellet in second quarter.

Edward IV of **LONDON** mint. A light groat (44 grs.) with mint-mark sun, and arches over crown not fleured. Fleur on breast and quatrefoil each side of neck. Reverse **RRTRD**.

Edward IV of **LONDON** mint. A half-groat broken over the crown (22 grs.), with pierced quadrate on right side and trefoil on left side of neck.

Edward IV of **BRISTOLL** mint. A groat (chipped and weight $45\frac{1}{2}$ grs.) with mint-mark crown. Quatrefoil each side of neck and **B** on breast.

Edward IV of **BRISTOW** mint. A groat ($45\frac{1}{2}$ grs.) with mint-mark sun on obverse and annulet on reverse.

Edward IV of **NORWICH** mint. A groat (42 grs.) with mint-mark sun and with quatrefoil on each side of neck. **R** on neck.

Edward IV of **EBORACI** mint. A groat (47 grs.) with mint-mark lis and a quatrefoil each side of neck. **E** on breast.

Edward III **LONDON** groat of latest coinage, 1352-1377 (62 grs.), with mint-mark cross-patée. Obverse, **EDWTRD • D • G • REX • ANGL • Z • RRTRD • D • HVB**. There is a pellet in spandril over crown and annulets appear as stops. Reverse has an annulet between pellets in fourth quarter.

Henry V **LONDON** groat (56 grs.) with mint-mark cross-crosslet. The legend reads **HERRIC DI GRÆ REX ANGLI Z RRTRD**. There is a pellet on the right side of crown and a pine-cone on breast. The whole is of fine workmanship.

Richard III groat (46 grs.) with mint-mark boar's head. Hawkins, 356.

By Lieut.-Colonel H. W. Morrieson :—Charles I Half-Crown with mint-mark heart. Also a two-thaler piece of Brunswick Lunenburg, of Ernest Augustus, the father of George I. It is the type with bust, and is dated 1680.

By Mr. F. A. Walters :—Penny of the Empress Matilda, reading MATILDIS (IMP) on the obverse and ··· ON CA ··· on the reverse. This coin was from the Nottingham Find and from the collections of Mr. W. J. Andrew and the late Mr. Roth.

British Numismatic Society.

I, UPPER MONTAGUE STREET,
BLOOMSBURY,
LONDON, W.C.1.

June 17th, 1931.

PATRON :

HIS MAJESTY KING GEORGE V.

NOTICE.

ORDINARY MEETING.

Wednesday, June 24th, at 6 o'clock p.m.

Lieut.-Colonel H. W. MORRIESON, F.S.A., *President, in the Chair.*

Papers.—"War Medals issued for services in India, 1852-1924 ; also the First and Second issues of the Most Eminent Order of the Indian Empire." By Charles Winter.

Exhibitions of coins, medals, and objects of numismatic interest, especially those relating to the above subject, are invited.

Council Meeting at 5.30 p.m.

H. W. TAFFS,
Hon. Secretary.

REPORT.

ORDINARY MEETING.

*Wednesday, May 27th, 1931.*Lieut.-Colonel H. W. MORRIESON, F.S.A., *President, in the Chair.*

The President, on behalf of the Society, congratulated Miss Helen Farquhar on being awarded the medal of the Royal Numismatic Society. This medal is awarded annually by the Royal Numismatic Society, and Miss Farquhar has the proud distinction of being the first lady to receive this much coveted award. Miss Farquhar now holds this medal and also the Sanford Saltus Gold Medal of the British Numismatic Society.

Exhibitions.

By Miss H. Farquhar :—A series of Charles II's coins, beginning with the penny and half-groat—Hawkins I—and ending with Hawkins IV— the much debated milled coins known as Maundy. Also a silver set of George V, dated 1911.

By Mr. H. W. Tails :—A representative series of all the different types of Maundy coins issued from Charles II to George V.

Paper.

THE MAUNDY.

By Miss H. FARQUHAR, F.R.Hist.S.

In resuming her paper on the Royal Charities, with special reference to the Maundy ceremony and the Maundy coins, Miss Farquhar, in her opening remarks, reviewed the changes that were effected in the ceremony itself after the eclipse during the Commonwealth, and pointed out the fact that whereas Charles I. like some of his predecessors—had refrained from personally performing the ceremonial rite of feet washing, owing to an outbreak of the plague, Charles II, on the other hand, and in spite of the plague, had courted the utmost popularity by resuming the old established custom of "personal service." In his revival of the personal ministration, Charles II also restored more or less the service of the distribution,

etc., in vogue under the Tudors. Miss Farquhar then reviewed the gradual evolution of the Maundy service and ritual until the present day, noting the commuting of the distribution in kind to the money grant now in operation. This review was accompanied by extracts from various writers at varying periods of the nation's history.

The lecturer then turned to the numismatic side of the question, beginning with the period of Charles II and differentiating between the seventeenth-century coins, which, in her opinion, were struck for general purposes and had been made available for "progress" purposes and for Maundy, and those coins which are now struck and issued for Maundy purposes only. Very lengthy consideration was given to the debatable coins issued by Simon, *temp.* 1661, *et seq.* Incidentally, in proving her point *re* the striking of small silver pennies, etc., for other than Maundy purposes, Miss Farquhar laid stress on the pressing need of small change prior to, and after, the reign of Charles II, and the introduction of the regal and tradesmen's tokens and their unpopularity. With regard, however, to the issues in later reigns of coins definitely allocated for Maundy purposes, Miss Farquhar left it as a legacy for students of the later period to enumerate the differences observable in those issues.

The paper was illustrated by many interesting lantern slides.

The paper will be printed in full in the next volume of the *Journal*.

British Numismatic Society.

I, UPPER MONTAGUE STREET,
BLOOMSBURY,
LONDON, W.C.I.

October 21st, 1931.

PATRON :

HIS MAJESTY KING GEORGE V.

NOTICE.

ORDINARY MEETING.

Wednesday, October 28th, at 6 o'clock p.m.

Lieut.-Colonel H. W. MORRIESON, F.S.A., *President, in the Chair.*

The evening will be devoted to a special exhibition of coins and medals instead of a paper as it is thought that the attendance at this statutory Meeting may be adversely affected by the momentous Parliamentary Election on the 27th inst., and the declarations of many of the Polls on the 28th. Exhibitions, therefore, of coins, medals, and objects of numismatic interest, with notes, are specially invited.

Council Meeting at 5.15 p.m.

H. W. TAFFS,
Hon. Secretary.

REPORT.

ORDINARY MEETING.

*Wednesday, June 24th, 1931.*Lieut.-Colonel H. W. MORRIESON, F.S.A., *President, in the Chair.**Exhibitions.*

By Mr. A. E. Bagnall :—A brass coin-weight, by Kirk, for Thirty-Six Shillings, the currency equivalent of the Portuguese gold moidore.

By Mr. Lionel L. Fletcher :—A "Third Class" token of the Montreal and Lachine Railroad Company. Also a Penny token of "Birmingham & South Wales," countermarked "I Class."

By Major W. J. Freer :—The following Honourable East India Company's medals :—

Deccan, 1784
Mysore, 1791-2
Ceylon, 1795-6

Also an Indian Mutiny Medal, 1857-8, with two bars "Lucknow" and "Relief of Lucknow," awarded to D. J. Kant, A. B. Shannon.

By Mr. Alan Garnett :—A Gold medal for Past Master Salters Company—Robert Goulding, elected Master 1850.

By Mr. H. W. Taffs :—Pennies of the full-face base issue of Henry VIII, one of London and the other of Canterbury. A Lundy groat of Charles I, 1646, with m.m. plumes, and a Briot penny of Charles I. Also a halfpenny of the London mint of Henry VI. All unusually fine coins, especially the pennies of Henry VIII.

By Mr. F. A. Walters :—A Charles I Shilling with m.m. sceptre, possibly a contemporary forgery or from a Royalist provincial mint.

By Mr. Charles Winter :—The following medals in illustration of his paper :—

India General Service Medal, 1854 :

- Medal with bar : Pegu. Petr. Kelleher, 18th Rl. Irish Regt.
- „ „ Persia. D. McKay, 64th Foot.
- „ „ North West Frontier, 2155 R. Watson, 1st Bn. 60th Rifles (only 8 officers and 46 men of the 60th received the bar).
- „ „ Bhootan, 497 Pte. J. Hodges, 55th Foot.
- „ „ Looshai, Naick Sreem Karkee, 44th Regt. N.I.
- „ „ Perak, 1450 Pte. R. Hunter, 80th Foot.
- „ „ Jowaki, 1877-8, 239 Pte. James Searle, 4th Bn. Rifle Bde.
- „ „ Naga, 1879-80, Rajhunwar Tikendrajeet, Suig. (Prince of Manipur).
- „ „ Burma, 1885-7, 310 Pte. J. Rees, 2nd Bn. S. Wales Bord.
- „ „ Hazara, 1888, 1371 Pte. R. Green, Royal Irish Regt.
- „ „ Burma, 1887-89, 7208 Pte. D. O'Shea, 2nd Bn. S. Wales Bord.
- „ „ Chin-Lushai, 1889-90, 1530 Pte. W. Ellis, Ches. R.
- „ „ Waziristan, 1894-5, Captain G. A. McCarthy, 19th Punjab.
- „ „ N.E. Frontier, 1891, 1574 Pte. R. C. Sharp, 4th Infy. Bn. K.R. Rif. C.
- „ „ Chin Hills, 1892-93, 1542 Sapper Saiyidhaidar, Q.O. Mad. S. & M.
- Medal with 2 bars : Samana, 1891, Hazara, 1891, 4865 Pte. J. Horton, 1st Bn. K.R. Rif. C.
- „ „ Hazara, 1891, Waziristan, 1894-5, 1880 Pte. H. F. Dunne, 1st Bn. K.R. Rif. C.
- Bronze medal with bar : Waziristan, 1894-5, Cook Umra, 20th Bl. Infy.

Indian Mutiny, 1857-58.

Medal with 4 bars : Delhi, Relief of Lucknow, Lucknow, Central India, Gunr. Jas. Kain, 1st Bn. Bengal Arty.

Medal with 3 bars : Delhi, Relief of Lucknow, Lucknow, Jas. Morris, 9th Lancers.

Order of the Bath, C.B., and medal with 2 bars : Relief of Lucknow, Lucknow, Lt.-Col. Saml. Wells, 1st Bn. 23rd R.W. Fusrs.

Medal with bar : Central India, Ensign W. F. Worster, 3rd Madrs. Europn. Regt.

India General Service Medal, 1895.

Medal with 2 bars : Tirah, 1897-98, Punjab Frontier, 1897-98, 4615 Pte. J. T. Moorhouse, 2nd Bn. York Regt.

„ „ Samana, 1897, Punjab Frontier, 1897-98, Pte. J. Kennedy, 2nd Bn. Ryl. Ir. Regt.

Medal with 3 bars : Punjab Frontier, 1897-98, Malakand, 1897, Waziristan, 1901-2, 4250 Sepoy Izzat, Q.O. Corps of Guides, Inftry.

Bronze medal with bar : Relief of Chitral, 1895, Mulster, C. & T. Dept.

Bronze medal with 4 bars : Mulr. Abdul Rahim, C. & T. Dept.

Edward VII India General Service Medal, 1908.

Medal with bar : North West Frontier, 1908, 5937 Pte. T. Ahirn, 1st Rl.

King's South Africa, 3401 J. Killer, Gren. Gds. (for comparison).

King George V India General Service Medal, 1911.

Medal with bar : Abor, 1911-12, 3156 Rfm. Dhambir Gurung, 1 8 Goorkha Rifles.

Medal with 3 bars : Afghanistan, N.W.F., 1919, Mahsud, 1919-20, Waziristan, 1919-21, 289142 A.C. 2, J. Connell, R.A.F.

Medal with bar : Malabar, 1921-22, Cpl. E. Doyle, Leins. R.

„ „ Waziristan, 1921-24, A. E. Martin, R.A.F.

Order of the Indian Empire, Gold and Enamelled Badge of the 1st issue.

Order of the Indian Empire, Star and Badge of the 2nd issue.

Paper.

WAR MEDALS ISSUED FOR SERVICES IN INDIA, 1852-1924, ALSO
THE 1ST AND 2ND ISSUE OF THE MOST EMINENT ORDER OF THE
INDIAN EMPIRE.

By CHAS. WINTER.

Following on a previous paper given by the lecturer, Mr. Winter gave a detailed description with the various bars issued for campaigns in India between the years 1852-1924. He divided the medals into 6 general groups as follows :—

(1) *The General Service Medal of 1854*, which was issued owing to the refusal of the Burmese to fulfil the conditions of the Treaty made after the first Burmese war of 1826, which refusal caused a second clash of arms to take place in 1852 on Burmese territory. The lecturer remarked that when granting the issue of the silver medal and bar for Burma, 1885, Queen Victoria was "pleased to command that a bronze medal and bar" of similar pattern be "issued to all authorised Government followers who accompanied the troops so engaged." The practice of issuing bronze medals has continued until the present day.

(2) *The Indian Mutiny*.—The India General Service medal seemed to have been limited to the smaller affairs on the Frontiers, Burma, Persia, Afghanistan, etc., and a new design by L. C. Wyon was adopted for the reverse of the Indian Mutiny, with a new type of suspender. The medal was issued with one to four bars, but only a very few of the latter were granted.

(3) *India General Service Medal, 1895*.—This medal was issued for services in respect of the troubles in Chitral.

(4) *Edward VII India General Service Medal*.—This medal was necessitated by the accession of Edward VII to the throne. The effigy of His Majesty by De Saulles as on the King's South African medal took the place of the late Queen's, the date 1895 being deleted from the reverse.

(5) *India General Service Medal, 1908*.—Granted for services in respect of the troubles on the North-West Frontier in 1908.

(6) *King George V India General Service Medal, 1911*.—Instituted in connection with a punitive force which was sent into the Abor country to punish the villagers who had been party to the massacre of a Mr. Williamson and his party. Bars have also been issued for later services.

THE MOST EMINENT ORDER OF THE INDIAN EMPIRE.—This order was instituted by Her late Majesty, Queen Victoria, "to reward service rendered to her and her Indian Empire," also to commemorate the Proclamation of Her Style and Title of Empress of India, on the 31st December, 1877. It now consists of three classes—Knight Grand Commanders, Knight Commanders and Companions.

The paper with full descriptions of the medals and Order and a list of the bars issued to the various medals will be printed in the next volume.

British Numismatic Society.

I, UPPER MONTAGUE STREET,
BLOOMSBURY,
LONDON, W.C.I.

November 23rd, 1931.

PATRON :

HIS MAJESTY KING GEORGE V.

NOTICE.

THE ANNIVERSARY MEETING.

Monday, November 30th, at 6 o'clock p.m.

Lieut.-Colonel H. W. MORRIESON, F.S.A., *President, in the Chair.*

6 p.m.—The President will read the Council's Report for the year.

6.15 p.m.—The Treasurer, Sir William H. Wells, F.S.A., will present his accounts.

6.30 to 7 p.m.—The Ballot for the election of Officers and Council for the ensuing year. For this a Voting Paper is enclosed with this notice.

Paper.—"Stockbridge, an unnoticed Anglo-Saxon Mint." By W. J. Andrew, F.S.A.

Council Meeting at 5.15 p.m.

H. W. TAFFS,
Hon. Secretary.

REPORT.

ORDINARY MEETING.

*Wednesday, October 28th, 1931.*Lieut.-Colonel H. W. MORRIESON, F.S.A., *President, in the Chair.*

The President read the List of Officers and Council nominated for the ensuing year.

The President explained that under the Rules of the Society it was necessary to hold this statutory meeting in order to submit to the General Meeting the List of Officers and Council nominated for the ensuing year. It was felt, however, that, as the attendance might be adversely affected by the momentous Parliamentary Election on the previous day, and the declaration of many of the polls on the day of the Meeting, it would be advisable to confine the evening to an exhibition of coins and medals.

Exhibitions.

By Mr. A. E. Bagnall:—A series of proofs and patterns, etc., of the reign of George III, including:—

Proofs of the twopence and penny of 1797 (Mont. 3 and 4) and patterns of the same year for the halfpenny and farthing (Mont. 5 and 6).

Patterns for the penny of 1797, with K. or SOHO under the shield on the reverse (Mont. 20 and 20a).

Penny of 1806 with Irish bust and with date on reverse.

Penny of 1805 struck in tin with obverse as the Irish penny, and reverse as the current penny of 1806. This is probably unique.

Penny of 1806 with obverse bust as the current coin of 1806 and reverse bust as on the Irish penny of 1805.

Pattern for the Three Graces crown of 1817 by W. Wyon.

Pattern as Mont. 28, by Westwood, with reverse VIGEBIT IN OMNE AEVUM.

Pattern halfpenny as Mont. 14 with VIVAT on reverse.

Pattern Irish halfpenny of 1805, by Kuchler.

The error halfpenny of George III, 1772, reading GEORIVS.

Pattern half-crown of 1816 in copper, struck on a crown flan with edge incusely inscribed between double milling. Three specimens only known.

Pattern of 1791 with EAST INDIA COMPANY on edge.

Pattern pennies of 1788, one by Pingo (Mont. 10) and a gilt proof of that by Droz (Mont. 3).

Pattern halfpennies by Droz, of 1790.

Proofs of the pennies of 1806 and 1807, the Bank of England Dollar of 1804, a copper proof of this last, and a 5s. 6d. Bank Token of 1811 in copper.

Imitation spade guinea by James Dassier, used as a counter.

By Mr. V. B. Crowther-Beynon :—

(1) Bronze weight of Toulouse. *Obverse*: + LIVRA D. TOLOSA —two buildings, a Paschal lamb and a cross botonée within a circle. *Reverse*: + AN · MCCCCXVI—a voided cross botonée (Arms of Toulouse). Diam. $2\frac{3}{4}$ " and weight 14 oz. avd.

(2) Scale-box and weights of ROELOF VANDER SCHURE of Amsterdam, dated 1660.

By Mr. H. J. Dakers :—Early Scottish groats of James IV :

(1) First issue as Burns, fig. 650 · 1b.

(2) Groat with old Arabic 4 (٤) after $\pi\pi\alpha\theta\beta\nu\varsigma$, *cf.* Burns, fig. 652.

(3) Groat with slightly different form of 4 (٤) at end of obverse legend, *cf.* Burns, figs. 657 and 657A.

(4) As Numeral (QRπ. IIII) groats, but without numeral, *cf.* Burns, fig. 658.

Also a Two Shilling piece of Charles I without II, *see* Burns, fig. 1026, p. 478. Burns does not note that the obverse die of this piece is apparently the same as that used for the $\frac{1}{8}$ unit (*see* Burns, fig. 1037), of which he illustrates a specimen in poor condition.

By Mr. Lionel L. Fletcher :—Eleven medalets relating to the Peace of 1814.

By Lieut.-Colonel H. W. Morrieson :—

Three Multiple Thalers of the relatives of George I :—

Two-Thaler piece of Augustus ;

Four-Thaler piece of Christian Ludwig ; and

Three-Thaler piece of Ernest Augustus, of Lautenthal Mine.

By Mr. H. W. Taffs :—

- (1) Token of Anderston Cotton Works in white metal with reverse " James Shaw—credit the bearer one shilling." Apparently unrecorded.
- (2) A very fine Commonwealth Unite, 1653.
- (3) Woolwich Camp—3*d.* check—in white metal.

British Numismatic Society.

I, UPPER MONTAGUE STREET,
BLOOMSBURY,
LONDON, W.C.I.
February 17th, 1932.

PATRON :
HIS MAJESTY KING GEORGE V.

NOTICE.

ORDINARY MEETING.

Wednesday, February 24th, at 6 o'clock p.m.

Lieut.-Colonel H. W. MORRIESON, F.S.A., *President, in the Chair.*

Paper.—"Some Notes on' Australian Currencies." By F. Gardner
(of Melbourne, Victoria).

Exhibitions of coins, medals, and objects of numismatic interest,
especially those relating to the above subject, are invited.

Council Meeting at 5.30 p.m.

H. W. TAFFS,
Hon. Secretary.

REPORT.

ORDINARY MEETING.

*Wednesday, January 27th, 1932.*Mr. H. ALEXANDER PARSONS, *Librarian, in the Chair.*

The Chairman regretted the unavoidable absence of the President, Lieut.-Colonel H. W. Morrieson, through illness.

The Chairman referred in feeling terms to the death of Mr. F. A. Walters, F.S.A., who had been a Member of the Society since 1910, and a Fellow of the Royal Numismatic Society since 1897. In the years 1920 and 1921 he was elected President of the British Numismatic Society. A very regular attendant at the Meetings, he will be sadly missed by all those with whom he had been brought into close contact, and his opinion was often eagerly sought on abstruse points that came within his province. He will be best known by his papers on the Lancastrian and Yorkist series, covering the whole of the fifteenth century. A vote of condolence and sympathy with the family was passed in silence to his memory.

Mr. J. Kenney was elected a Member.

Exhibitions.

By Mr. H. J. Dakers:—A Scottish pattern milled half-merk of Charles I. by Briot, dated on the reverse 1636. The only specimen known to Burns was in the Pollexfen collection which was bought by Messrs. Spink & Son at the Pollexfen sale. Unfortunately, the coin was not illustrated by Burns and its whereabouts is uncertain. Two specimens are known (besides this coin), one in the collection of the Society of Antiquaries of Scotland, Edinburgh, which is from the same dies as the specimen exhibited, and one in the Bearman collection from different dies.

By Mr. J. O. Manton:—Sets of the William III country mintages of Bristol, Exeter, Chester, Norwich and York, consisting of half-crowns, shillings and sixpences.

The silver coins in circulation had become so much worn, or "sweated," that they only contained about half the proper quantity of silver, so that when the great recoinage of silver was commenced in 1696, country mints were established to facilitate this recoinage.

Also a very fine crown of William III, dated 1695, with "OCTAVO" on the edge. This was of the first bust with curved breastplate.

By Mr. H. W. Tafts :—The following early coins of the United States of America :—

Silver dollars, 1795, 1796, 1798, 1799 (2 varieties), 1800.

Half-Dollars, 1794, 1795 (2 varieties), 1806 (2 varieties).

Quarter-Dollar, 1807.

Dimes, 1798, 1807.

Half-Dimes, 1794, 1795, 1800, 1801.

Cents, 1793, 1793 (chain cent), 1794, 1795.

Half Cents, 1794, 1795 (2 varieties), 1857 (proof).

Also a check "Good for One City Fare." Int. Ry. Co., Buffalo.

Papers.

Mr. T. W. Armitage contributed two short papers, one on "The last Hiberno-Danish type," and another on "Local Barbarous Imitations of Roman Third Brass of the Fourth Century." In the first paper Mr. Armitage contended, *inter alia*, that the series was in use by the *native Irish* up to A.D. 1185, that at the time of the Conquest by Henry II the Irish bishops controlled the mint of Dublin and possibly one in Waterford, and that the so-called "branched hands" are monograms reading DYFL for Dublin and not hands at all. The meeting, however, was not in agreement with these suggestions.

In his second paper Mr. Armitage referred to two coins which had come to light in excavations for the Grantham waterworks at Saltersford. The first coin was a small bronze of Constantine overstruck in a barbarous manner with the common type of Magnentius, two Victories holding a wreath inscribed VOT, etc. Mr. Armitage stated that the inference was that locally the authority of Rome was rejected and that the people appertained to the faction of Magnentius, which led later to the persecution by Paulus and the untimely death of Martinus the pro-prefect.

The second coin was a small bronze of Constans of the two victories type overstruck with a barbarous FEL TEMP REPARATIO. Here again the inference was that this was an isolation if not a separation from Rome, or a money of necessity of an enhanced value. One thing was certain, that it required to be overstruck in order to make it serve its purpose.

Mr. H. E. Jacobs contributed a few notes on a rare Newport token issued by John Thornton, the attribution of which to any particular county had hitherto been very doubtful. The token had been variously assigned to Shropshire, Hants, Essex and Bucks. Mr. Jacobs had, however, with much care collected evidence, which he quotes, and which almost certainly assigns this token to Newport Pond in Essex.

As these notes of collated evidence which definitely allocate tokens of doubtful attribution to a particular county are most valuable, it is proposed to print this contribution in full in the next volume of the Society's *Journal*.

British Numismatic Society.

I, UPPER MONTAGUE STREET,
BLOOMSBURY,
LONDON, W.C.1.

March 16th, 1932.

PATRON :

HIS MAJESTY KING GEORGE V.

NOTICE.

ORDINARY MEETING.

Wednesday, March 23rd, at 6 o'clock p.m.

Lieut.-Colonel H. W. MORRIESON, F.S.A., *President, in the Chair.*

The evening will be devoted to an exhibition of coins, medals, and objects of numismatic interest, which are specially invited.

Council Meeting at 5.30 p.m.

H. W. TAFES,
Hon. Secretary.

REPORT.

ORDINARY MEETING.

*Wednesday, February 24th, 1932.*Mr. V. B. CROWTHER-BEYNON, *Director, in the Chair.*

The Chairman regretted the unavoidable absence of the President, Lieut.-Colonel H. W. Morrieson, through illness.

Mr. David Dewar Mitchell was elected a Member.

Exhibitions.

By Mr. A. H. Baldwin :—A very interesting series of Australian items, many being of excessive rarity :—

1. The Adelaide sovereign of 1852, of the rare type from broken die (Andrews, 724).
2. Oval gold medal, with loop, struck by Pius IX, first fruits from the discovery of Australian gold.
- 3 to 6. Four varieties of the "Holey Dollar," one without the inscription of the reverse punching.
7. Fifteen pence token 1813, uncirculated (Andrews, 709).
8. Macintosh and Degraives Saw Mills shilling, Tasmania, 1823 (Andrews, 680).
9. James Campbell's Morpeth Threepence (Andrews, 685).
10. Hogarth Erichsen 1860—the Black boy fourpence with plain edge (Andrews, 694).
11. Penny token, Wm. Allen, Jamberoo (Andrews, 6).
12. Penny token, Davies, Alexander & Co., Goulburn, *cast* to supply shortage of change.
13. Penny token, Sydney Coffee Mills—Advance Australia, 1854 (Andrews, 432).
14. Penny token, Peek & Campbell, Sydney Coffee Mills, in four-line inscription (Andrews, 427).
15. Penny token, A Nicholas, Hobart—Arms of Liverpool (Andrews, 400).
16. Penny with Australia seated. Reverse blank. A *copper* rim with *tin* centre. Unpublished.

17. Hedberg's 4 pence in tin. Unpublished.
18. Hedberg's 2 pence in tin. Unpublished.
- 19 and 20. Proofs of the New Guinea Penny and Halfpenny, 1929.
- 21 to 25. Pattern pennies, 1918, 1919, 1920, 1921, in nickel—square with rounded corners. Obverse bust of the King to left; reverse, The Hookaburra.

Also three early engraved plaques :—

26. Silver plaque of the "Charlotte"—the first convict ship sent to Botany Bay. Illustrated in the Marquess of Milford Haven's "Naval Medals" from this piece.
27. Hobart Town School Medal, 1845, in silver, awarded to Hubert Jerome Kean.
28. Large silver medal awarded to J. F. Josephson, Sydney, 1826. Engraved by S. Clayton.

By Dr. G. C. Brooke (for Mr. L. A. Lawrence) :—A specimen of the very rare shilling token (perhaps a pattern, not issued) of Macintosh and Degraes, Saw Mills, Tasmania.

By Dr. A. N. Brushfield :—The following Australian tokens :—

Edward Waters, Auckland, New Zealand (Andrews, 610).
Specimens on thick and thin flans.

John Howell, Adelaide (Andrews, 275). This appears to be a cast specimen in brass.

A countermarked token of W. BROWN on a penny of George III (Andrews, 1023).

A check issued by Hobday and Jobberns, Christchurch, New Zealand—a variety of Andrews 249.

A halfpenny with VICTORIA 5th OCTOBER 1857 as Atkins, 351. This is not admitted by Dr. Andrews as an Australian token.

By Lieut.-Colonel C. L. Evans : Australian sovereigns as under :—

Adelaide, 1852.

Sydney, 1855, 1865.

Mint-mark S (with shield) 1884, young head.

Mint-mark S (with dragon), 1887, young head.
 Mint-mark S 1889 (Jubilee type) and 1897 (old head).
 Mint-mark M (with shield), 1884, young head.
 Mint-mark M (with dragon), 1886, young head.
 Mint-mark M, 1887 (Jubilee type) and 1893 (old head).
 Mint-mark P, 1899.

By Mr. Lionel L. Fletcher :—Eleven Australian silver tokens, including the Tasmania Shilling of Macintosh and Degraives and the Morpeth Threepence. Also sixteen copper tokens, including the early "A.S.N. Co." token and three unpublished varieties.

By Mr. Alan Garnett :—A possible rejected design for the London Pitt Club badge and the accepted design for the same. Also a silver Livery badge of the Carpenters' Company, Wm. Braffett, 1770.

By Mr. R. Cyril Lockett :—A very fine selection of gold Continental coins exhibited for comparison with English and Anglo-Gallic coins :—

1. Fiorino d'oro of Florence, mint-mark axe.
2. Fiorino d'oro of Louis the First of Hungary, mint-mark cross.
3. Florin of Aquitaine of Edward III.
4. Pavilion d'or of Philip VI of France (1328-1350).
5. Chaise for Brabant issued in 1338 at Antwerp by Edward III by permission of Louis of Bavaria, Emperor of Germany.
6. Chaise of Louis de Mâle, Count of Flanders (1346-1381).
7. Ecu or Chaise of Edward III.
8. Mouton d'or of John, King of France (1350-1364).
9. Pavilion of Edward the Black Prince (1330-1374), struck at Poitiers.
10. Franc à pied of Charles of France (1364-1380).
11. Mouton d'or of Philip IV of France (1285-1314).
12. Mouton d'or of Dauphin Charles of France.

- 13. Mouton d'or of Henry V (1413-1422).
- 14 and 15. Two Continental copies of Noble of Henry VI.
- 16. Noble of Philip the Good of Burgundy (1419-1467).
- 17. Flemish imitation of Ryal of Edward IV.
- 18. Noble of Campen.

By Mr. H. W. Taffs :—

Australian gold ingot piece for South Australia.

Adelaide sovereign, 1852—GOVERNMENT ASSAY OFFICE *
ADELAIDE * 1852.

Sydney Mint sovereigns, 1855, 1867 and 1870.

Sydney Mint half-sovereign, 1861.

New South Wales, 1813—Fifteen pence.

Threepenny token—Sydney, New South Wales, 1854.

Threepenny token—Hogarth and Erichsen—Sydney, 1860.

Threepenny token—Hogarth and Erichsen—Sydney, 1858
(two varieties).

Paper.

SOME NOTES ON AUSTRALIAN CURRENCIES.

By F. GARDNER.

Ground that was unfamiliar to many of the Members was explored in a paper contributed by Mr. F. Gardner, of Melbourne, Victoria, and read by the Secretary on his behalf. Mr. Gardner is one of our Overseas Members, and his paper was especially welcome, as it is hoped that it may be the forerunner of other papers to be contributed by Members who are far away, yet united with us in their interest in the study of English and Colonial numismatics.

Mr. Gardner reviewed the history of Australia from the discovery by Captain Cook in 1770 and the subsequent arrival of the expedition of Capt. Arthur Phillips, R.N., in January, 1788, when there landed on the present site of Sydney 1,030 souls, of whom nearly 700 were convicts. In the early days the majority of dealings were arranged by barter in commodities—such as wheat, flour, rum, etc. Spanish dollars were gradually recognized, and later other foreign gold and silver currency. Later a consignment of the 1797 English copper

currency, which circulated at double its face value, was received. In spite of this the shortage of currency was still acute, so the expedient of issuing promissory notes was adopted, and examples of these were quoted by Mr. Gardner. These promissory notes were redeemable in "sterling" or "currency," until, in 1816, the issue of "currency" notes was legally abolished, though it was deemed advisable to authorize the circulation of sterling money or promissory notes for the payment of the same in sterling value and amount only. These continued until 1826, when notes for sums of less than twenty shillings sterling were prohibited.

To prevent the re-exportation of coinage which came into the country, Governor Macquarie introduced in 1813 the "Holey" or "Ring Dollar" and the "Dump," which were made by punching out the centre of the Spanish dollar and circulating it at Fifteen pence and issuing the remainder in its then shape at a face value of Five shillings. They were finally withdrawn from circulation in 1829.

Although the subsequent arrival of English money in gold and silver had been of considerable assistance to the public in all the colonies, as time went on and the population increased the shortage developed in coins of small value from the threepenny piece downwards, and became most acute from 1847 to 1863, when it was relieved by the new bronze coinage of 1860. This shortage led to the introduction of copper tokens, and the initiative in their striking seems to have been taken by Messrs. Annand, Smith & Co., of Melbourne, and Messrs. Peck & Campbell, of Sydney. Other traders in the same and other towns followed their example, and the use of such tokens became general. Mr. Gardner then enumerates some of the more important issuers, and describes the general designs which mostly prevailed. The number of varieties extends to some 650 and the number of issuers in Australia and New Zealand approximated to just over 160.

Mr. Gardner finally described some of the gold and silver tokens that were issued or considered, including the ingot pieces of South Australia, the Port Phillip pattern pieces, the Tasmanian shilling and the small threepenny tokens of New South Wales, etc.

Much interest was evinced in the paper and discussion followed. It will appear in full in a future volume of the *Journal*.

British Numismatic Society.

I, UPPER MONTAGUE STREET,
BLOOMSBURY,
LONDON, W.C.I.

April 20th, 1932.

PATRON :

HIS MAJESTY KING GEORGE V.

NOTICE.

ORDINARY MEETING.

Wednesday, April 27th, at 6 o'clock p.m.

Lieut.-Colonel H. W. MORRIESON, F.S.A., *President, in the Chair.*

Paper.—"The Mints of Canterbury, York, and Durham in the reigns of Edward IV and Henry VII." By G. C. Brooke, M.A., Litt.D., F.S.A.

Exhibitions of coins, medals, and objects of numismatic interest, especially those relating to the above subject, are invited.

Council Meeting at 5.30 p.m.

H. W. TAFFS,
Hon. Secretary.

REPORT.

ORDINARY MEETING.

Wednesday, March 23rd, 1932.

Lieut.-Colonel H. W. MORRIESON, *President, in the Chair.*

The President announced with very deep regret the loss that the Society had sustained in the death of Mr. Lionel L. Fletcher, F.R.S.A.L., who had been a Member of the Society since its inauguration in 1903, and a Fellow of the Royal Numismatic Society since 1901. For many years Mr. Fletcher had been a Member of the Council of the Society and the Members thereof will, therefore, sadly miss the benefit of his advice. He had also filled the office of Vice-President of the Society. Numismatically he will be best remembered by his extensive knowledge of the token issues of Ireland.

As the Secretary had already sent a letter of sympathy and condolence to the family and represented the Society at his funeral, the President formally moved :—

“That the British Numismatic Society desires to record its sincere regret at the death of Mr. Lionel L. Fletcher, F.R.S.A.L., and its deep sympathy with the members of his family. His loss is one that will be long and keenly felt.”

Passed in silence. All standing in respect to his memory.

Presentation to the Library.

By the Author :—*English Coins*, by George C. Brooke, M.A., Litt.D., F.S.A.

A special vote of thanks was passed to the Donor of this admirable and particularly well-written record of the English coinage—a record that will be eminently useful and instructive both to the young collector and to the advanced student of numismatics. Especially useful will be found the 64 collotype plates and the lists of mints and moneyers.

Exhibitions.

By Mr. Frank E. Burton :—An interesting group of medals as under :—

LOYAL NOTTINGHAM VOLUNTEER INFANTRY.

Oval Silver Medal with loop for suspension, probably made locally.

Obverse—Loyal Nottingham Infantry Volunteers, a horn suspended by ribbon and surmounted by a Crown, and surrounded by an ornamental border.

Reverse—"Richd. Shelten, a reward of merit, he having been voted the best shot of the corps," and the date, "1798."

The Regiment was raised in 1797. In November, 1808, all the officers and upwards of 500 of the non-commissioned officers and privates transferred their services into the local militia; the rest were disbanded.

NOTTS. VOLUNTEERS.

Oval Silver Medal with loop for suspension, also probably made locally. It is exceptionally large and came from the collection of Lord Cheylesmore. It was on loan with his other medals to the Whitehall Museum for many years.

Obverse—"Notts. Volunteers" on a shield surmounted with a crown, and under, the date 1803. The shield surrounded with a trophy of flags and weapons and a broad raised border.

Reverse—"Presented by Colonel Lord Middleton to Mr. J. Jones for merit"; the inscription surrounded with an ornamental wreath and the whole with a broad raised border.

The Nottingham Volunteer Infantry was raised in 1797 and consisted of three companies and two county companies. They were disembodied in 1802 after the Treaty of Amiens.

They were again raised early in 1803 and would possibly, as before, consist of town and county companies. This medal would be given in all probability for the county companies to compete for, hence the title on the medal "Notts. Volunteers."

NOTTINGHAMSHIRE RIFLEMEN.

Round Silver Medal.

Obverse—A rifleman kneeling and taking aim ; above, " Nottinghamshire Rifleman," and in the exergue MDCCCX.

Reverse—A target, rifle, bugle, military cap, surrounded by a laurel wreath.

I have the same medal struck in bronze and pewter ; doubtless they were given as first, second and third prize for shooting. Evidently this corps was famous for its crack-shots as the following advertisement in the paper of 1811 shows :—

" To all England, a challenge. The Nottinghamshire Riflemen will produce five gentlemen of the above society who will fire with ball at 200 yards against any five gentlemen of England for fifty guineas."

THE SHERWOOD RANGERS YEOMANRY CAVALRY.

This regiment was formed at Newark in 1794, and is still in existence.

Round Bronze Medal with ring for suspension and scarlet ribbon.

Obverse—A mounted soldier ; above, on a scroll " Loyal until Death."

Reverse—" For long service and good conduct in the Sherwood Rangers Yeomanry Cavalry."

THE SOUTH NOTTS. YEOMANRY CAVALRY.

Round Gold Medal with ring for suspension. These medals were struck at the Royal Mint.

Obverse—Bust of the King Georgius III, Rex MDCCCII.

Reverse—The Greendale Oak and in the Arch in the trunk " Foi. Loi. Roi. Notts. Yeomanry Greendale Oak."

The same die was used for both gold and silver medals.

Silver-gilt Cross, presented for efficiency, probably made locally.

Obverse—In the centre a trophy of arms placed in front of a tree (possibly representing the Greendale Oak). On the four sides "N.Y.C." and a cross.

Reverse—In the centre the date 1800, and on the four sides Foi. Loi. Roi. and a cross, incised on the edge of the medal—"Merit Sword Practice."

THE SOUTHWELL VOLUNTEERS.

Silver Shield-shaped Medal with loop for suspension, made locally, possibly in Newark.

Obverse—Southwell Volunteers, having "G.R." in the centre and surmounted by a crown with the silver mark of the period.

Reverse—"Major W. Wylde, Best Shot, 1808."

Major W. Wylde belonged to the banking family (Wylde and Co.) who owned the Southwell Bank. The Southwell Volunteers were raised in 1803 and consisted of three Companies. The corps transferred their services to the local militia in 1808.

By Dr. E. C. Carter:—Henry VIII Sovereign, third issue, mint mark lis.

Obverse—large bearded head.

Reverse—**IBESVS : AVTEM : TRANSIENS :** (usual reading **TRACIENS**) **PER : MEDIVM : ILLORVM :** (usual reading **ILLORV'**) **IBAT.**

By Mr. V. B. Crowther-Beynon:—Four London seventeenth century tokens of curious types:—

1. Williamson, London 1884 with Commonwealth arms.
2. " " 1979, "At ye Whalebone."
3. " " 2134, 3 Morris dancers.
4. " " 2196, "At ye next boat."

Also a medal commemorating the Landing of William of Orange at Torbay, 5 Nov., 1688.

By Mr. H. J. Dakers : —Scottish half plack of James III with
1 in centre of reverse.

This was regarded by Burns as unique and supposed by him to be in the collection of the Society of Antiquaries of Scotland. On enquiry this proves to be incorrect as the Society has no record of it. It is illustrated by Lindsay, and Cochran Patrick, as well as by Burns.

By Lieut.-Colonel H. W. Morrieson :—Charles I half-crown of Bristol, 1643. Under Col. Morrieson's arrangement of the Bristol coins this would be type A. 4a and differs from 4 in having LIB for LI.

Scottish pattern of Charles I for 6s. 8d., by Briot, 1638.

Anglo-Hanoverian coins of George II with horse on reverse :

Clausthal Mint 1, $\frac{2}{3}$, $\frac{1}{2}$, $\frac{1}{3}$, $\frac{1}{4}$, $\frac{1}{6}$, $\frac{1}{8}$, $\frac{1}{12}$, $\frac{1}{24}$ thalers.

Zellerfeld Mint 1, $\frac{2}{3}$ thalers.

By Mr. H. W. Taffs :—

Charles II two-guinea piece 1669, apparently unrecorded.

George II guinea 1732 (without EIC) unrecorded by Kenyon
but recorded by Dr. G. C. Brooke.

Alfred Penny BYRN/·/ELM+

„ „ ÆLRED FE+ (blundered). Reverse, EVÐBERHT.

Eadred Penny ÆTARDES MOT with rosette and cross.

Aethelstan BVRHTEL MOT LEAP (Lewes).

Harthacnut OÐÐENCN ON LVD (Danish Lund).

Harold II OZPOLD OH LEPEEI (Lewes).

Edward the Confessor EILD ON BEDEPINE (Great Bedwyn).

William I two-sceptre type—ODBEARN ON GRANT (Cambridge).

William I GODESBRAND ON SRI (Shrewsbury).

„ I LEPINE ON GIÞSPI (Ipswich).

„ II (type III, C-B) BRHT ON OXNE (Oxford).

„ II (type V, C-B) EDRIED O HIFDE (Hythe).

Henry I (Hawkins, 255) DEREMAN ON LVN.

Henry I (Hawkins, 263) DERMAN ON LVND—an unpublished moneyer for this type.

Edward I farthing, Dublin, found at Dunwich.

Edward I farthing, York, found at Dunwich.

Three very fine Bombay leaden pieces.

Sumatra—Fort Marlboro, 2 Sookoo piece of 1783.

East Indian Co. 1804—proof in tutenag.

India Pattern Rupee 1901.

Cyprus—Proof of the One Piastre 1881 with thick figure—possibly unique.

And the following tokens:—Wiltshire County (D. & H. 1), Sussex, Battle (D. & H. 1), Rutland County (D. & H. 1), Warwicks., Birmingham (D. & H. 135a), Yorks., Beverley (D. & H. 13), Norfolk, Norwich (D. & H. 3), Staffords., Tipton (D. & H. 24), and the Staverton Penny of 1811.

British Numismatic Society.

I, UPPER MONTAGUE STREET,
BLOOMSBURY,

LONDON, W.C.1.

May 18th, 1932.

PATRON :

HIS MAJESTY KING GEORGE V.

NOTICE.

ORDINARY MEETING.

Wednesday, May 25th, at 6 o'clock p.m.

Lieut.-Colonel H. W. MORRIESON, F.S.A., *President, in the Chair.*

Paper.—"Who was Cnut, King of the Northumbrians?" Part II.

By W. J. Andrew, F.S.A.

Exhibitions of coins, medals, and objects of numismatic interest,
especially those relating to the above subject, are invited.

Council Meeting at 5.30 p.m.

H. W. TAFFS,

Hon. Secretary.

REPORT.

ORDINARY MEETING.

Wednesday, April 27th, 1932.

Lieut.-Colonel H. W. MORRIESON, *President, in the Chair.*

Presentations to the Library.

By His Majesty the King of Italy :—Volume XIII of his *Corpus Nummorum Italicorum*. A special vote of thanks was passed to our Royal Member, who is not only the donor, but the author of this fine work.

By Messrs. Spink & Son, Ltd. :—A bound copy (Vol. XXXIX) of their *Numismatic Circular*.

Exhibitions.

By Mr. A. E. Bagnall :—Christ's Hospital Blue Coat School Badge, 1673, by J. Roettiers; the School was founded by Charles II. A Satirical Medal of Charles XII of Sweden with reverse inscription, "What trouble you when God and I live." Also Kirk's medal for Oliver Cromwell, 1773-1775.

By Dr. L. A. Lawrence :—Coins of the mints of Canterbury, York, and Durham of the reigns of Edward IV, Richard III and Henry VII, in illustration of the paper :—

Canterbury Mint :—Coins of Thomas Bourchier (1454-86), of John Morton (1486-1500), and of the joint coinage of the King and Archbishop Morton.

York Mint :—Coins of William Booth (1452-1464), last issue of Henry VI, George Neville (1465-1476), Edward IV (1461-1476), the "Sede Vacante" coins of 1476, Lawrence Booth (1476-80), the "Sede Vacante" coins of 1480, Thomas Rotherham (1480-1500), Edward IV, Henry VII, Thomas Savage (1501-1507), the "Sede Vacante" coins of 1507-8, and Ch. Bainbridge (1508-1514).

Durham Mint :—Coins of last issue of Henry VI, heavy coins and light coins (old dies) of Edward IV issued during the suspension of the Durham ecclesiastical mint between 1462-4, coins from local dies issued when the ecclesiastical mint was restored in 1473, coins of Lawrence Booth (1457-1476, except during suspension period in 1462-4), the "Sede Vacante" coins of 1476, William Dudley (1476-83), Thomas Sherwood (1484-1494), Richard III, Henry VII, and Richard Fox (1494-1501).

By Lieut.-Colonel H. W. Morrieson :—Coins of the Mints of Canterbury, York, and Durham of the reigns of Edward IV, Richard III and Henry VII, in illustration of the paper :—

Edward IV, Canterbury Mint :—

Penny with mint-mark pall.

Halfpenny with mint-mark coronet and with mill-rinds (?) by neck.

Durham Mint :—

Penny of local die.

„ with B on reverse.

„ with B on obverse and D on reverse.

„ with D on reverse.

York Mint :—

Penny of Archbishop Neville with mint-mark cross.

„ with mint-mark rose.

„ with mint-mark sun.

„ —sede vacante—with E to left and rose to right on obverse.

Halfpenny with mint-mark lis and trefoils by neck.

Richard III :—

Durham penny of Archbishop Sherwood.

York penny of Archbishop Rotherham.

Henry VII :—

York penny of first type, of Archbishop Rotherham.

York penny of first type, of Archbishop Rotherham, with H (Lombardic) in centre of reverse.

Canterbury penny with arched crown and mint-mark ton.

Durham penny of second type, of Archbishop Sherwood.

Durham penny of second type, of Archbishop Fox.

By Mr. H. W. Taffs :—The following colonial coins in very fine or brilliant condition :—

Ceylon, 24 Stivers, 1804, 1808.

Ceylon, 48 Stivers, 1808.

Ceylon, 96 Stivers, 1808.

India, Proofs of the Ten Rupees, 1870—two varieties differing in size of head and in the arrangement of the hair.

India, Proofs of the Five Rupees, 1870—two varieties, one with milled edge and one with plain edge.

India, East India Co., Pattern 4 Pie, 1824, in copper, bronzed.

India, Proof of the 1 Rupee in copper ; unfinished die with last figure of date not inserted, thus 186—.

India, mule with obverse as the obverse of the Ceylon $\frac{1}{4}$ s Rupee, 1802, and reverse as the reverse of the Madras $\frac{1}{4}$ s Rupee, 1794.

Paper.

THE MINTS OF CANTERBURY, YORK, AND DURHAM IN THE REIGNS OF EDWARD IV AND HENRY VII.

By G. C. BROOKE, Litt.D., F.S.A.

After a survey of the coins of the three ecclesiastical mints, which was illustrated by lantern slides, Dr. Brooke drew attention to unusual features which gave evidence of a departure from the traditional practice. The mints of Canterbury and York had never been on the same footing. At Canterbury there was one mint to serve the king and the archbishop, and by the close of the thirteenth century the privilege of the archbishop had been commuted to a share in the profits of a mint governed, it seems, by officers of the king. At York the king had a mint, working spasmodically, in York Castle ; the archbishop had his own mint in his palace, where he was authorized to strike pennies only. The bishops of Durham had a mint on the same footing as that of the archbishops of York, under authority to strike pennies only.

In the reign of Edward IV, though the coinage of pennies by the archbishops of York and by the bishops of Durham continued as before, the Canterbury coins indicated that the agreement between king and archbishop for sharing the profits of the mint had been brought to an end. Shortly after the issue of the new coinage of 1463 there appeared from Canterbury half-groats and pennies with knot and pall, which showed the mint to have been in the control of Archbishop Bourchier. This issue was followed by (not, apparently,

contemporary with) a royal coinage of half-groats, pennies and half-pence, which ceased on the restoration of Henry VI in 1470 and reappeared at the end of Edward's reign. At the beginning of the reign of Henry VII Archbishop Morton issued half-groats, pence and halfpence, marked with M and ton. But, in or about 1494, a date determined by the death of John Sherwood, Bishop of Durham, Morton's coinage at Canterbury was superseded by an issue which omitted the archbishop's initial but retained his emblem, the ton, and coupled with it the royal mark, the lis. This seemed to indicate a return to the old conditions of profit-sharing by king and archbishop. The end of this Canterbury coinage comes, as we know, from the form of lettering, simultaneously with the end of the Durham and York pennies. This must have been in 1500 or 1501, as in the latter year the London graver demanded higher pay on account of extra work put on him by the restraint of the three mints in question. There was no further Durham coinage, so far as we know, in this reign. The Archbishop of York, Thomas Savage, who was appointed in 1501, coined no pennies, but obtained the privilege of coining half-groats and halfpence; and on his death (in 1507, when the profile coinage was probably introduced) half-groats, with facing portrait and no keys, were struck by the king's warden, who was debarred from introducing the new type as the deceased archbishop had not used it. The profile type, therefore, was limited at York to half-groats of Archbishop Bainbridge, and at Canterbury to an issue of half-groats which bore no initials.

British Numismatic Society.

I, UPPER MONTAGUE STREET,
BLOOMSBURY,
LONDON, W.C.1,
June 15th, 1932.

PATRON :
HIS MAJESTY KING GEORGE V.

NOTICE.

ORDINARY MEETING.

Wednesday, June 22nd, at 6 o'clock p.m.

Lieut.-Colonel H. W. MORRIESON, F.S.A., *President, in the Chair.*

The evening will be devoted to a special exhibition of coins, medals and objects of numismatic interest, which are earnestly invited.

Council Meeting at 5.30 p.m.

H. W. TAFFS,
Hon. Secretary.

REPORT.

ORDINARY MEETING.

*Wednesday, May 25th, 1932.*Major W. J. FREER, *Vice-President, in the Chair.**Exhibitions.*

By Mr. Frank E. Burton :—Coins of Cnut of the Nottingham mint, with the following reverses :—

BLACKAMON · ON · SNO
 BLACAMAN · ON · SNO
 BLALAMAN · O · SNO
 BRVNINC · ON · SNOTI
 + OHA · I · ON · S · N · O · T · L

By Mr. V. B. Crowther-Beynon :—

- (1) Four French municipal weights with heraldic shields—
one dated 1648 and another 1782.
- (2) An octagonal silver piece without legend—possibly of
Gustavus Adolphus of Sweden.

By Major W. J. Freer :—General Military Service Medal with bar for Chateauguay awarded to Captain Noah Freer of the New Brunswick Fencibles, Military Secretary and A.D.C. to General Sir George Prevost, Commander-in-Chief and Governor General of Canada (1813).

Major Freer also communicated the following notes in respect of the above medal :—

“Early on the 21st October, 1813, General Wade Hampton (American) with 4,000 infantry, 2,000 militia and 10 guns was so vigorously and gallantly resisted by the Voltigeurs and Frontier Light Infantry of the Canadians, not 600 in number, under Col. De Salaberry, who fought with the steadiness of veteran soldiers in their woods, that after 3 days desultory fighting he was driven with disgrace back into American Territory, pursued and harassed by

the Canadian Militia," see Alison's *History of Europe*, Chapter 291, p. 131, and on p. 136: "The wisdom of the measures adopted by Sir George Prevost, the vigour with which attack at all points was repelled and the imposing celerity with which a cautious defensive was converted at its close into a vigorous offensive warfare can never be sufficiently praised and justly place this campaign on a level with any in the long annals of British glory." Only three men of the Royal Artillery are mentioned in the War Office Roll as having obtained a clasp for Chateauguay. This is, of course, a rare clasp (*vide* Tancred, p. 106).

Captain N. Freer's services were:—Ensign, Nova Scotia Fencible Infantry, 25th October, 1810; Lieutenant, Canadian Fencible Infantry, 25th June, 1812; Captain, New Brunswick Fencibles, 25th October, 1813; Half Pay, 25th May, 1816; retired from Half Pay, New Brunswick Fencibles, 1826 or 1827.

In *The United Empire Loyalists Founders of British Canada*, by A. G. Bradley, 1st Edition, 1932, we read on p. 243, "this fight broke up a most formidable advance on Montreal which could not have maintained a siege by about 14,000 regular troops and artillery, and stopped dead the advance of General Wilkinson. That General was furious when the news of Wade Hampton's fiasco was received and wrote to him in unmeasured terms. The Battle of Chateauguay certainly saved Montreal." "The dramatic part of the fight was along a barricade of tree trunks thrown up in rear by De Salaberry's men, to which they retired after the first exchange of fire. Both Voltigeurs and Mac-Donnell's Regiment (Fencibles) together with about 200 Indians seem now to have been in touch with each other. De Salaberry caused all his bugles to blow, whilst all his Indians raised the war whoop and the Canadians yelled with such effect that General Izzard thought he had a whole army in front of him and, after waiting for Colonel Purdy to join him, faced about and marched his men back to Headquarters. Wade Hampton was so upset that he lost his head. With such a force he could, of course, have walked over that in front of him. Instead of this he faced about and carried his whole Army back to Plattsburg, whence he had started a week before" (see p. 242 of the same work).

The New Brunswick Fencibles also fought at Lundy's Lane on 25th July, 1814.

By Mr. H. A. Parsons :—A Halfpenny of Cnut of Northumbria, one of the earliest round halfpennies of the English series.

By Mr. C. Winter :—A unique and unpublished Gold Medal granted to a Major A. Rogers of the Enniskilleners for valorous services, 1690.

Obverse—Laureated bust of King to right in high relief and the legend WILLIAM THE III D (I) G.R : FID : DEF : 1690 (incuse).

Reverse—The castle of Enniskilling and the legend THE ENNISKILLENNERS (incuse).

Edge—TO MAJOR ARP (*or* ABR, *or* APR) ROGERS FOR VALOROUS SERVICES 1690.

This interesting medal which is struck hollow, is $1\frac{3}{10}$ ins. in diameter, and has a rather large hole for some form of suspender—cord or riband. It is hoped to illustrate it in a future volume.

Paper.

THE EARLY ANGLO-DANISH COINAGE. WHO WAS CNUT, KING OF THE NORTHUMBRIANS ?

By W. J. ANDREW, F.S.A.

In continuation of his previous paper, Mr. Andrew demonstrated the impossibility of King Cnut of the coins being King Guthred. He proceeded to show that we knew more of the life of Guthred of Northumbria than we did of any other Danish King of the period and that everywhere he was known as Guthred and never as Cnut, therefore, there seemed to be no justification for numismatists of to-day to set themselves up against every historian of the period and say "Guthred was Cnut."

Mr. Andrew then analysed the evidence afforded by the Cuerdale hoard to contest the Guthred-Cnut theory. In this hoard there were 2,534 coins of King Cnut and these pieces were not only the last and freshest of the treasure, but many of them to-day were as fresh as from the die. Yet if Cnut was Guthred, who died in 894, they had all been in circulation for 11 years before the earliest date anyone assigned to the deposit of the hoard, and for 17 years if, as he believed, the incident of 911 explained the actual loss of the treasure. He submitted that it was an obvious proposition

that if more than half the total of the "English section" of the hoard was new money of a named king it was the latest issued which again ruled out Guthred. Further evidence of the later deposit of the hoard than Guthred's reign was also afforded by the Harkirk hoard.

In the next chapter Mr. Andrew elaborated what the Cuerdale coins told us. Prior to the period under discussion no Viking had ever coined money, for his principles were to take, not to make, anything and everything, and the lecturer did not consider that he had anything more to do with the coinage bearing his name than supplying its bullion and ordering its issue. Therefore, when we noticed the remarkable fact that every one of the 5,857 Anglo-Danish coins in the hoard bore the, or a, Christian symbol, it did not at all follow that a Viking whose name it might bear was a Christian King or Prince. What it did indicate was that it was designed and made by a Christian Authority and that Authority had set up an entirely new and distinctive type of money. By gradual stages, such as the ecclesiastical designs, the deep and bold punching of the dies, etc., the chain of "muling," the abandonment of the English custom of named moneyers and certain new forms of lettering, Mr. Andrew led them to the consideration of the coins of St. Eadmund and to the mint of York—practically the only mint of the Danes. York was the centre of the Danish power in England and the Archbishops of York had always had the privilege of issuing their own money equally with the kings, and until the reign of Alfred, York was the only mint in England north of the Thames. The Vikings naturally gathered much silver amongst their plunder, and it was necessary to have current coin for military and other purposes, so it had to be coined somewhere. The coins of St. Eadmund were muled with the first silver coins attempted by the ecclesiastical mint at York and he believed that they were all minted there.

The St. Eadmund series was admittedly issued under Eohric, Danish King of East Anglia, who was at war in alliance with the Northumbrian Danes against Alfred and Edward the Elder successively throughout his reign 890-905, so London being now closed to him York was the natural and only mint where his bullion could be exchanged for minted coin.

(To be continued.)

British Numismatic Society.

I, UPPER MONTAGUE STREET,
BLOOMSBURY,
LONDON, W.C. I.

October 19th, 1932.

PATRON :

HIS MAJESTY KING GEORGE V.

NOTICE.

ORDINARY MEETING.

Wednesday, October 26th, at 6 o'clock p.m.

Lieut.-Colonel H. W. MORRISON, F.S.A., *President, in the Chair.*

Paper.—"Medals issued for the Boer War." By Charles Winter.

Exhibitions of coins, medals, and objects of numismatic interest,
especially those relating to the above subject, are invited.

Council Meeting at 5.15 p.m.

H. W. TAFFS,
Hon. Secretary.

REPORT.

ORDINARY MEETING.

*Wednesday, June 22nd, 1932.*Lieut.-Colonel H. W. MORRIESON, F.S.A., *President, in the Chair.*

The evening was devoted to an exhibition of coins with discussion thereon.

Exhibitions.

By Dr. E. C. Carter:—

1. Commonwealth Crown, 1649.

Obverse: The shield has the appearance of being counter-sunk in the surrounding field. Just outside the wreaths there is a line pointing to insertion of the inner part of an old punch in a new ring with legend.

Reverse: The shields shew a similar countersinking.

2. The original coin described as "of better workmanship than those of later date."
3. Charles I pattern half-crowns of Truro mint. One has on the reverse mint-mark rose with dots each side and the other has the mint-mark rose, but no dots. The obverse die is the same for each pattern.
4. Two varieties of the hammered shilling of Charles II—second issue.

(a) *Obverse*: MAG : BR : FR : ET HIB :

Reverse: The C in AVSPICE is bungled.

(b) *Obverse*: MAG : BRI : FR : ET · HI :

By Mr. J. O. Manton:—Two varieties of the 20 pari minted at Omdurman ۱۳۱۲ (1312), one of them obtained from Omdurman after Kitchener's conquest in 1898.

By Mr. H. W. Taffs :—

Henry VIII groat of the Tower Mint, with mint-mark sun in splendour and FRA in the legend.

Henry VIII.—Two varieties of the REDDE QVIVQE groat.

Edward III Calais noble in very fine preservation.

Charles I Shrewsbury half-crown with mint-mark 7 pellets.

Charles I Medalet or pattern shilling by Simon.

Charles I Oxford half-crown with mint-mark plumelet, with two pellets on each side of the mint-mark.

Charles I Medalet by Briot, with reverse engraved arms.

William IV Crown, 1831.

Victoria.—Proof of the halfpenny of 1868 in nickel.

Spanish Dollar countermarked GR 5.

Segments of Spanish Dollars, countermarked "Payable at Rothesay Mills," "2s. 6d.," and another "1s. 8d."

French half Ecu, countermarked "Adelphi Cotton Works."

And another, countermarked, "2s. 6d. Lanark Mills."

A box thaler with miniatures painted in oils.

U.S.A. 5 cents. Encased stamp used as currency, *temp.*
North and South Confederate War.

British Numismatic Society.

I, UPPER MONTAGUE STREET,
BLOOMSBURY,
LONDON, W.C.I.

November 23rd, 1932.

PATRON :
HIS MAJESTY KING GEORGE V.

NOTICE.

THE ANNIVERSARY MEETING.

Wednesday, November 30th, at 6 o'clock p.m.

Lieut.-Col. H. W. MORRIESON, F.S.A., *President, in the Chair.*

6 p.m.—The President will read the Council's Report for the year.

6.15 p.m.—The Treasurer, Mr. Douglas H. Whinney, will present his accounts.

6.30 to 7 p.m.—The Ballots for the election of Officers and Council for the ensuing year, and for the Triennial Award of the John Sanford Saltus Medal. For these, the Voting Papers are enclosed with this Notice.

Paper.—"The Die for Stephen's Coinage in the Guildhall Museum." By W. J. Andrew, F.S.A.

Exhibitions of coins, medals, and objects of numismatic interest, especially those relating to the above subject, are invited.

Council Meeting at 5.15 p.m.

H. W. TAFES,
Hon. Secretary.

REPORT.

ORDINARY MEETING.

*Wednesday, October 26th, 1932.*Lieut.-Col. H. W. MORRIESON, F.S.A., *President, in the Chair.*

It is with deep regret that the Council announces the lamented death since the last Meeting of one of its Royal Members, His Majesty King Manuel II.

The President also referred in very feeling terms to the death of Major W. J. Freer, V.D., D.L., F.S.A., who had been a Member of the Society since its inauguration in 1903. In the years 1926 and 1927 he filled the Office of President of the Society. A very regular attendant at the Meetings, his loss to the Society will be very keenly felt, and the many who knew him will feel that they have lost a very dear old friend. He was a contributor to the pages of the *Journal*, but will be best known by his paper on the "Orders, Decorations, and Medals given to the British Navy, Army, and Flying Force in the Great War." A vote of condolence and sympathy with the family was passed in silence to his memory.

The List of Officers and Council nominated for the ensuing year was duly presented to the Meeting.

Presentation to the Library.

By the Royal Irish Academy :—A catalogue of the Irish Traders' tokens in the collection of the Royal Irish Academy, by R. A. S. Macalister.

Exhibitions.

By Mr. V. B. Crowther-Beynon :—

- (1) A silver medal by L. C. Wyon, relating to naval operations in the Baltic by the British Fleet under Admiral Sir Charles Napier in 1854. War was declared by France and England against Russia at the end of March, 1854, and in August the Russian fortress of Bomarsund on one of the Aland Islands, in the Gulf of Bothnia, surrendered to the Fleet after six days' bombardment. His subsequent operations were disappointing and Sir Charles was deprived of his command. The reverse

shows Britannia seated, with two fortified islands in the background. **BALTIC 1854-1855.** Obverse, Queen Victoria's bust to left wearing a diadem. **VICTORIA REGINA.**

- (2) Bronze medal, by W. J. Taylor, for the 1st Congress of the British Archæological Association at Canterbury in 1844. The Meeting was held under the Presidency of Lord Albert Conyngham, F.R.S., F.S.A. (afterwards first Baron Londesborough). The obverse bears the Arms of the City of Canterbury, whilst the reverse depicts a hand pouring oil into a lamp from a phial.

The British Archæological Association was founded in 1843, but owing to a dispute among its officers in December, 1844, a split took place in 1845, one section retaining the original title, while the other became an independent body, taking the title of the Archæological Institute of Great Britain and Ireland.

- (3) Dutch Money-changers' Official Handbook, issued by authority of Philip II of Spain in 1559. It has a wood-cut portrait of Philip on the title-page and contains figures of the obverse and reverse of coins then current in Europe. Printed (in black letter) at Amsterdam by Jan Ewoudtsoon, at the Golden Compasses.

By Mr. Thos. K. Mackenzie :—

- (1) A Naval General Service Medal with six clasps :—14 March, 1795, Minerve, 19 December, 1796, St. Vincent, Egypt, Martinique, Boat Service 29 April, 1813. The Medal was awarded to Rear-Admiral George Cockburn, R.N., who commanded the Bellerophon which took the Emperor Napoleon to St. Helena, and is the only instance of a Naval General Service Medal being indented with the rank of a Rear-Admiral. He commanded a ship in all the six actions named on the clasps.
- (2) A Naval General Service Medal with six engagement bars. Only four Naval General Service Medals were issued with six bars. This one was for many years exhibited in the Whitehall Museum.

By Mr. H. W. Taffs :—An unpublished penny of Athelstan, in illustration of the paper by Mr. W. J. Andrew.

Obverse : + —EDEL ✥ Z : TALL RE+ BR.

Reverse : BYRHTEL IIIOT ΓEARI:•.

By Mr. Charles Winter :—In illustration of his paper.

The following medals of the Boer War, South Africa, 1899-1902, which include nearly all the various bars issued :—

1 bar : Tugela Heights.

3781 Pte. W. Bradburn, Liverpool Regt.

2 bars : Talana ; Defence of Ladysmith.

7562 Pte. T. Morgan, K.R.R.C.

4 bars : Relief of Kimberley ; Paardeberg ; Dricfontein ; Belfast.

1532 Pte. A. Shepherd, Yorkshire Regt.

4 bars : Cape Colony ; Wepener ; Transvaal ; Wittebergen.

1178 T. Gavin, Brabant's Horse.

4 bars : Orange Free State ; Relief of Ladysmith ; Laing's Nek ; Belfast.

3811 Pte. E. Adamson, Liverpool Regt.

Group.

Queen's South Africa, 8 bars : Natal ; Belmont ; Modder River ; Relief of Kimberley ; Paardeberg ; Johannesburg ; Diamond Hill ; Wittebergen.

King's South Africa, 2 bars : South Africa, 1901 ; South Africa, 1902.

Edward VII Long Service and Good Conduct.

Also one of the rare Badges worn by the 48th Company Imperial Yeomanry, who formed Lord Roberts' Body-Guard. Only one hundred of these badges were made, the particular one on exhibition having been awarded to " Tpr. P. W. Fleetwood, 48th Co. Imperial Yeomanry, South Africa, 1901-2."

Presentation Sword to Lieutenant (afterwards Major) Walter Gordon Neilson, C.M.G., D.S.O., of the Argyll and Sutherland Highlanders. Major Neilson entered the Army in 1897 ; served in the South African War in 1899-1902 with the 1st Battalion Argyll and Sutherland Highlanders, and was present in the engagements at Modder River, when he was wounded, at Magersfontein, when he was again wounded, Koodoosberg, Paardeberg, Waterval Drift, Houtnek, Bloemburg, Roodepoort, and Heilbron, and in the operations in the Transvaal under Major-General Hamilton. He was mentioned in despatches twice, received the Queen's Medal, three clasps, and King's Medal, two clasps.

The sword is inscribed "Presented to Lieut. Walter Gordon Neilson, D.S.O., by numerous friends in Bellshill, Mossend, Clydesdale and Holytown, on the occasion of his return from the South African War, February, 1903. Modder River, Magersfontein, Koodoesberg, Paardeberg, Bloomberg, Roodeport, Zilikats Nek."

The silver-gilt guard is decorated with the regimental badges of the Argyll and Sutherland Highlanders.

Papers.

MEDALS AND BADGE RELATING TO THE BOER WAR, SOUTH AFRICA, 1899-1900.

By CHARLES WINTER.

Mr. Winter gave a detailed description of the Medals, both service and commemorative, issued in respect of this War and enumerated all the various bars that were granted—twenty-six in all. The paper with a description and account of the badge which was exhibited will be printed in full in a future volume of the *Journal*.

AN UNPUBLISHED COIN OF ATHELSTAN.

By W. J. ANDREW, F.S.A.

The silver penny of Athelstan exhibited by Mr. Taffs this evening, is a very interesting illustration of the difference at this period between the art and methods of the diesinkers of Danish Northumbria and those of Southern England. The dies for the mints of York, Derby and Nottingham, and for the earlier issues from Chester, were all supplied from York and are so distinctive that their coins can be identified at sight.

The coin before us is of Type V of the *British Museum Catalogue*, that of a small cross in the centre of both obverse and reverse, with the legends around, between the usual concentric circles. If we include the later variety, on which the cross is replaced by a rosette, it is the latest type of Athelstan's reign, and was commenced, I think, in A.D. 936.

The penny reads, *obverse* +—EDEL ∴ Z : TAIL RE ∴ BR. *reverse*. ∴BYRHEL IIIOT FEARI∴ but both R's have very short tails. No doubt it was the authority for the attribution in the British Museum's list of moneyers of Burhtelm to the mint of Wardborough, meaning, I suppose, Warborough, which was a fair rendering of the mint name if the curious letter *r* was treated as an unfinished Saxon *ƿ* = *w*, for FEARI, would result, and *Weardbyrig* was the old name of Warborough in the Anglo-Saxon Chronicle under A.D. 913. But unfortunately Warborough was not a mint.

Later, the letter has been read as L, and Lewes suggested, but apart from the provenance of the die, the spelling rules out that mint.

The art and lettering of the coin are distinctly Northumbrian in character, and of the class of dies which I have traced back to York. The form of the letters, the absence of TO in Athelstan's Title REX TOTIUS BRITANNIAE, the reversed Z for S, the incompleting N and M, which are represented by two, and three, disconnected straight strokes respectively, the use of the initial cross for the X, the grouping of the triple pellets to fill in the legend, and finally the curious introduction of the unknown letter r, are all peculiar to the York cuneator and, with perhaps the exception of the reversed S, occur only on dies made by him.

Except that I have not yet met with the triple pellets, every one of these seven peculiarities occurs therefore on the coins of the Derby mint, for their dies were made at York, as I have explained in full in a paper "Numismatic Sidelights on the Battle of Brunanburh, A.D. 937," for our coming volume of the *Journal*, and I need only say now that Mr. Taffis's coin is an early example of my Class III, which was issued at Derby immediately after the battle.

The curious form r seems to have been used by the York cuneator as a symbol, or substitute, for any letter which perhaps puzzled him in his manuscript instructions, for he was, no doubt, a Northumbrian Dane. At York I find it substituted for B, E, G, L, M, R, S, usually for T, and for X; at Derby for B, L, R and S; on the very few coins of Nottingham for L; and at Chester, during the period only in which it was under Danish rule, for L and R.

On the coin under consideration we have, therefore, only to read it as D and the reverse legend +BYRHTEL MOT DEARI:• results for "Byrhtel moneyer of Derby."

Mr. Manton, in support of the suggested attribution of the coin to Derby (one of Athelstan's authorized places of mintage), also of the seeming unintelligibility of the lettering of the place-name being due to an inexpert Northumbrian diesinker's difficulty in copying an Athelstan Derby penny, reminded the Meeting of an Athelstan penny of probable Northumbrian manufacture he exhibited in February 1930, the production of which was a matter of urgency when it was found that Northumbrian coins were foreign to the local Mercian people and refused by them in payment for supplies for the contingents of Northumbrians in occupation. The blundered lettering on Mr. Manton's coin was IOIAL, the final I should have preceded the A, which would have given IOHA, the contraction for the moneyer "Johannes."

THE BRITISH NUMISMATIC SOCIETY,

1, UPPER MONTAGUE STREET, BLOOMSBURY, LONDON, W.C. 1.

ANNIVERSARY MEETING,

Wednesday, November 30th, 1932,

at 6 p.m.

BALLOT PAPER

FOR THE

AWARD OF THE

JOHN SANFORD SALTUS TRIENNIAL MEDAL.

Founded by the late John Sanford Saltus of New York, Officier de la Légion d'Honneur, an original Member, and in 1922 President of the Society, for the encouragement of its aims and objects.

The Ballot will be opened at 6.30 and closed at 7 p.m.

EXTRACTS FROM THE RULES.

RULE 4.—One medal struck in gold . . . shall be awarded every third year, commencing with the year 1914.

RULE 5.—A similar medal shall be [and was] . . . awarded in the year 1910.

RULE 6.—A similar medal shall be [and was] . . . awarded in the year 1911.

RULE 8.—The medal shall be awarded to the Member of the Society whose paper or papers appearing in the Society's publications shall receive the highest number of votes from the Members, as being in their opinion **the best in the interests of numismatic science.**
A successful candidate shall not again be eligible for the award.

RULE 9.—Clause II of Chapter VI of the Society's Rules, namely, the directions for the election of the Officers and Council, as summarized in the Balloting List herewith] shall, so far as applicable, be the method by which the ballot for the award shall be taken . . . and a printed form for this purpose shall accompany the voting papers which are there provided. . . .

Such printed form shall contain the Words "I award," &c. [as set out below]. It may also contain a list of the names of previous recipients and of any recent contributors who are then no longer Members of the Society, and therefore not eligible for the award, and advice may be offered by the Council to Members as to the spirit in which their votes shall be given, namely, a reminder of the Donor's object in founding the medal, and that they should not be biassed by the presence or absence of plates or illustrations to the papers, for that is usually a matter within the discretion of the Editors. . . .

RULE 10.—No contributor who is not a Member of the Society when the voting papers are prepared, and also when they are decided, shall be eligible for the award.

RULE 11.—In the case of a paper by joint authors receiving the award, the medal may be jointly awarded to them, or [as] the Council . . . may deem proper.

RULE 12.—In the case of more than one paper by the same author receiving votes, the votes recorded in respect of all such papers shall be credited to such author for the purpose of the award. . . .

INELIGIBLE FOR THE AWARD.

Under Rules 8, 9 and 10.

AS PREVIOUS RECIPIENTS OF THE MEDAL.

MAJOR P. W. P. CARLYON-BRITTON, F.S.A., 1910.

MISS HELEN FARQUHAR, 1911.

W. J. ANDREW, F.S.A., 1914.

L. A. LAWRENCE, F.S.A., 1917.

LIEUT.-COLONEL H. W. MORRIESON, F.S.A., 1920.

H. ALEXANDER PARSONS, 1923.

GRANT R. FRANCIS, F.S.A., 1926.

J. S. SHIRLEY-FOX, R.B.A., 1929.

AS "RECENT CONTRIBUTORS" NOT PRESENT MEMBERS.

The late MAJOR W. J. FREER, V.D., D.L., F.S.A.

DIRECTIONS FOR VOTING.

The Directions printed on the accompanying Balloting List for voting either by post or personally at the Meeting apply to this Vote.

VOTE.

¹Short particulars, sufficient for identification, are all that is necessary.

I AWARD my Vote to¹ _____

_____ as the Author of the

Paper on¹ _____

printed in the Society's Publications.

The Member, or, in the case of an Institution, an Official will sign his or her name in ink, and if signed within the British Isles a penny stamp should be affixed according to Inland Revenue regulations.

Signed _____

1d.
STAMP.

Members are referred to the Rules of the John Sanford Saltus Medal in Volumes VII or XI for more detailed information.

THE BRITISH NUMISMATIC SOCIETY,

1, UPPER MONTAGUE STREET, BLOOMSBURY, LONDON, W.C. 1.

Patron—

HIS MAJESTY KING GEORGE V.

BALLOTING LIST

For the election of Officers and Council for the ensuing year.

AT THE ANNIVERSARY MEETING, WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 30th,
1932, at 6 p.m.

The Ballot will be opened at 6.30 p.m. and closed at 7 p.m.

*VOTES may be recorded on this Voting Form either by Post or at the Meeting.
For directions, see below.*

"No member whose annual subscription is unpaid shall be capable of giving a vote."
Chap. VII., iv., of the Rules.

The following are the names of members recommended by the Council for the under-mentioned offices in the ensuing year.

This blank column is for the *substitution* of any name or names preferred by the voter.
Ink only to be used.

PRESIDENT.

V. B. CROWTHER-BEYNON, M.B.E., M.A., F.S.A.

VICE-PRESIDENTS.

W. J. ANDREW, F.S.A.

FRANK E. BURTON, J.P., F.S.A.

E. C. CARTER, M.D., M.R.C.P.

RICHARD C. LOCKETT, J.P., F.S.A.

J. O. MANTON.

Lieut.-Colonel H. W. MORRIESON, F.S.A., F.R.S.A.

DIRECTOR.

G. C. BROOKE, Litt. D., F.S.A.

TREASURER.

DOUGLAS H. WHINNEY.

LIBRARIAN.

H. ALEXANDER PARSONS.

SECRETARY.

H. W. TAFFS, M.B.E.

COUNCIL.

Continuing Members.*

A. ANSCOMBE, F.R.Hist.S.

A. E. BAGNALL.

A. H. F. BALDWIN.

T. G. BARNETT, F.S.A.

H. J. DAKERS, M.A.

Lieut.-Colonel C. L. EVANS.

HORACE H. KING.

T. K. MACKENZIE.

ERNEST H. WHEELER.

New Members.

W. H. DAY.

Miss FARQUHAR, F.R.Hist.S.

WILLOUGHBY-GARDNER, D.Sc., F.S.A.

J. KENNEY.

The Very Rev. EDGAR ROGERS, O.B.E., M.A.,
F.S.A., Dean of Bocking.

Sir WILLIAM H. WELLS, F.S.A.

* Members will understand that under Chap. VII., S.v., of the Rules the Council have no power to recommend the names of more than nine continuing Members.

The Member, or, in the case of an Institution, an Official, will sign his or her name in ink, and if signed within the British Isles, a penny stamp should be affixed according to Inland Revenue regulations.

Signed

rd. Stamp.

DIRECTIONS FOR VOTING.

VOTING BY POST, or otherwise than personally at the Meeting.

If you approve of the list as recommended by the Council, you will sign your name in ink and return the form, in a closed envelope, endorsed "VOTE," and addressed to the Secretary, 1, Upper Montague Street, Bloomsbury, London, W.C. 1. This must be delivered at or before 6 p.m. on the day preceding that of the Meeting.

If you prefer to substitute other names of members for all or any of those recommended by the Council, you will fill in the same in ink, opposite the names or name of those you do not wish to support, sign the form and return it in the same manner as before mentioned.

The Secretaries will deliver the votes unopened to the Scrutators at the Meeting.

VOTING PERSONALLY AT THE MEETING.

You may deliver this form duly signed, or filled in and signed, as before mentioned, provided you do so in person to the Secretary at the Meeting between 6.30 p.m. and 7 p.m. No envelope is necessary.

It is essential that the vote be upon this printed form and signed by you.

The Scrutators alone will be aware of the contents of the votes, and they will preserve secrecy thereon. Subject to Chapter VI., *et seq.*, of the Rules they will destroy the votes at the close of the Meeting.

The above directions are merely offered for the assistance of members and if by inadvertence there is any discrepancy with the Rules the latter must of course prevail. The Rules of the Society are printed in Volumes I and XI.

British Numismatic Society.

I, UPPER MONTAGUE STREET,
BLOOMSBURY,
LONDON, W.C.1.

February 15th, 1933.

PATRON :

HIS MAJESTY KING GEORGE V.

NOTICE.

ORDINARY MEETING.

Wednesday, February 22nd, at 6 o'clock p.m.

V. B. CROWTHER-BEYNON, M.B.E., M.A., F.S.A., *President, in the
Chair.*

The evening will be devoted to a special exhibition of coins, medals and objects of numismatic interest. Those bringing or sending exhibits are invited to contribute short papers on their exhibits.

Council Meeting at 5.15 p.m.

H. W. TAFFS,
Hon. Secretary.

REPORT.

ORDINARY MEETING.

Wednesday, January 25th, 1933.

V. B. CROWTHER-BEYNON, M.B.E., M.A., F.S.A., *President, in the Chair.*

Presentation of the John Sanford Saltus Medal.

The President announced that it was his pleasing duty, and indeed his first duty as their new President, to present to Mr. Charles Winter the John Sanford Saltus Medal which was voted to him by the Members of the Society at the Anniversary Meeting last November. In making the presentation the President commented on Mr. Winter's valuable services to the Society in having contributed no less than seventeen papers to the *Journal* on War Medals and Decorations, a branch of Numismatics in which Mr. Winter had shown a profound knowledge. He believed he was right in saying that on more than one occasion Mr. Winter had been consulted for his expert information by those in authority. Mr. Crowther-Beynon also referred to the very willing service that Mr. Winter had rendered to the Society in preparing papers at short notice for Meetings. These papers had always been popular and had been accompanied by a wealth of interesting exhibits, which had been a delight to all who had had the privilege of seeing them.

The President having handed the medal to Mr. Winter, the latter made a short speech in which he thanked the President for the flattering tribute he had paid to him and expressed his appreciation of the honour conferred upon him by the Society. It was an honour which he had never expected to obtain, in fact such an award had never entered his thoughts—and he felt that he did not merit such a distinction as that of the Sanford Saltus Medal. It would ever be a treasured possession. As regards the exhibits he had to thank Messrs. Spink & Son, who had always shown their utmost willingness to lend of their best in order to insure as far as possible a successful evening, at any rate so far as exhibits were concerned.

Exhibitions.

By Mr. A. G. Bagnall: An interesting series of coins of the Bible, comprising among others:—

Tetradrachms of Antiochus VII, B.C. 138-127; of Alexander, Syrian, B.C. 336-323; and of Macedonia, Generi, 1st Region Amphipolis, B.C. 158-146.

One-sixth shekel, Simon Maccabæus.

Shekel and half-shekel, 2nd year and 1st year, Simon Maccabæus, A.D. 66.

Quarter-shekel, Simeon, 2nd Revolt, *circa* A.D. 132.

Shekel, Simeon, 2nd Revolt, with Temple and Ark of the Covenant, *circa* A.D. 132.

One-sixth Shekel, Simeon, 2nd Revolt, *circa* A.D. 132. Not in *B.M.C.*

Copper coins of Simeon, 2nd Revolt.

First brass of Domitian with "Judea Capta."

Coins of Antoninus of Judea, Gaza, Lydia and Ascalon. also coins of Aurelius, Hadrian, and Herod I, illustrative of Bible history.

Mr. Bagnall also passed round with the coins some interesting notes on the history of the money of the Jews.

By Mr. A. H. F. Baldwin :—Some coins of the English series exhibiting peculiarities of punching or errors in the spelling of the legend or inscription :—

1. Edward I Penny 1279 **EDW ANGL' REX.**
2. " " " **EDW R REX ANGL' CIVITASS.**
LONDON. One limb of cross *ends at the inner circle.*
3. Edward I Penny 1279 **E R ANG ANG DNS HVB.**
4. " " " **EDW RE ANGL DNS HVB.**
5. " " 1284, Bury **SæDLI** for **SæDM.**
6. " " 1300-02, reading **VILL|SIII|DMV|NDI.**
7. " " 1302-7, Canterbury **CIVITAS TORCEN.**
8. " " 1280-81, Durham, The king's bust *without shoulders.*
9. Edward I Penny, of Durham, Bp. Beck, 1283, the cross pattée on rev. *punched with annulets* to turn it into a cross moline.
10. Edward I Penny, of Durham, 1283. *Both mint-marks converted* by punching with annulets.
11. Edward I Penny, of Durham, 1302-07, legend ends **DNS D'.**
12. Edward I Penny, 1280-81, Lincoln, **CIVITAS LYNCOL'.**
13. " " " " **CIVITAS VINCOL.**
14. " " 1302-07, Newcastle, *no side locks of hair.*
15. Elizabeth Sixpence, m.m. coronet lacking the date.

16. Charles I 12s. Scots by Falconer of 1st issue, Burns Fig. 1017, *produced by rollers*.

17. Charles I Harrington farthings, m.m. rose. *Two* on a portion of strip untrimmed, the spaces on roller marked by one dot, and *one* partly trimmed, from a roller spaced by three dots :

18. William III Halfpenny, 1699 in legend, reading **GVLIIEMVS**.

19. " " " in exergue, reading **TERTVS**.

By the Hereford Library and Museum :—Medal of Archbishop Sancroft and the Seven Bishops, to commemorate their action in opposing the Declaration of Indulgence re-issued by James II in 1688.

By Mr. Thomas K. Mackenzie :—A box of scales and weights, of peculiar design. One side of the balance consisted of a long narrow pan—half tubular in shape—running horizontally, and a suggested use had been that it was made for the weighing of arrows.

By Mr. Charles Winter :—A silver oval and engraved badge of the Orange Lodge of the 2nd Batt. 52nd Regiment.

Obverse, equestrian figure of William III in armour, holding baton in left hand. Legend, "The Glorious and Immortal Memory, Wm. III., 1690."

Reverse, G.R. crowned within a Garter, inscribed Oxfordshire Regt. Inscription, "Wm. Brown, 2nd Battn. 52 Regt. Orange Lodge, Treasr."

Paper.

THE MEDIÆVAL MONEYER.

By GEORGE C. BROOKE, Litt.D., F.S.A., *Director*.

Dr. Brooke referred to previous publications in which proof had been given of the substantial position of the moneyers in the reign of Henry III ; he deprecated the tendency to assume that they had a similar status in previous centuries. In early Anglo-Saxon times we could only form conclusions from the coins, but from them we might safely conclude that the coinage of Offa, at least, was struck by moneyers from dies which they themselves engraved. The delegation of the manual labour of striking the coins seemed to have been introduced in, or soon after, the last quarter of the tenth century, and it was probably initiated by the London Laws of

Æthelred II. The engraving of the dies ceased before the Conquest to be their function and became the privilege of the Graver at London.

At the time of the Norman Conquest the moneyer, therefore, no longer made his dies or struck his coins, but had become a responsible official, purchasing dies from the Graver and superintending their use by his workmen. There was no doubt good profit to be made, and in the eleventh century the moneyers, or many of them, increased their profit greatly by issuing base and light coin. Good illustration of the ingenuity they showed in avoiding conviction might be seen in the subtle alteration of reverse dies in such a way as to change, or obliterate, the names of the mint and moneyer. Even without such precaution their tendency to illicit practices was shown, not only by the inquisition of moneyers in 1125, but even more by the frequency of light and base pennies of the fourteenth type of Henry I, which was struck between five and ten years after this wholesale punishment. It was probably the untrustworthiness of moneyers that led to the institution of the *Cambium*, or Exchange, as a separate department, which probably took place in the reign of Henry II. It had powers of control over the mint, and even went so far, in the reign of Henry III, as to assay the flans before they were passed to the dies for striking and again after they were struck.

It was possible to trace in contemporary rolls some outline of the career of Nicholas de Sancto Albano, who was moneyer of both London and Canterbury at the time when Henry III made the change from the Short-cross to the Long-cross coinage. Within a period of fifteen years he had obtained dies at the two mints, the farm of the two mints (by means of which he held a monopoly of the royal coinage), two ecclesiastical benefices, a grant of money from the king pending the award of another benefice, a gift of timber in a royal forest, and the office of King's Remembrancer.

LONDON :
HARRISON AND SONS, LTD., PRINTERS IN ORDINARY TO HIS MAJESTY,
ST. MARTIN'S LANE, W.C.2.